CONTENTS

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TOPICS OF THE DAY
The Inflation Airship Meets a Storm 3
Starving Teachers Stir Chicago 5
Another Big Parade—Back to the Farm . . . 5
White House Plannings for a New World War 6
The Move to Impeach Judge Lowell 8
Is It Dangerous to Slash Our Army? 8
Topics in Brief 9

FOREIGN COMMENT
Germany's "Brown Terror" 10
A Chinese Wish That We Recognize Russia . 11
Soviet Straight-Word Puzzles 12
Cherry Blossom Madness in Japan 12

LETTERS AND ART
Honoring Cecilia Beaux 13
Is Education Out of Step? 13
The Cover 14
"The Question of Our Speech" 14

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
Mrs. Buck Under Fire As a "Heretic" 15
The Y. M. C. A. in Jerusalem 18
A New Conception of Christ 20

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
What Wrecked the *Akron*? 21
Radium Treatment for Insanity 21
The Personality of a Light Bulb 22
The Largest Motor and the Smallest 22
The Scientist's "Big Head" 23
Spraying Oil Through Diamonds 24
The Neglected Onion 24
An Underground Fire 24
The White House Gets Milkorno 25

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
A Tuneful Trio: Herriot, Woodin, Mussolini . 26
Treasures in Tin Cans 29
How Vines Came Back 31

CURRENT POETRY
Lands 33
Newburyport, Mass. 33
Challenge 33
The Quarry 33
Idaho Spring 33
No Door Yet Fashioned— 33

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Woodin's Baby Bonds Were Wanted 34
Dentistry's Gift to the Gold Standard 34
The Sun's Effect on the Business Cycle . . . 34
Settling the War Debts With "Patriotic Vacations" 35
Why It's Hard to Help the Municipal Bankrupt 35

MISCELLANEOUS
The Spice of Life 36

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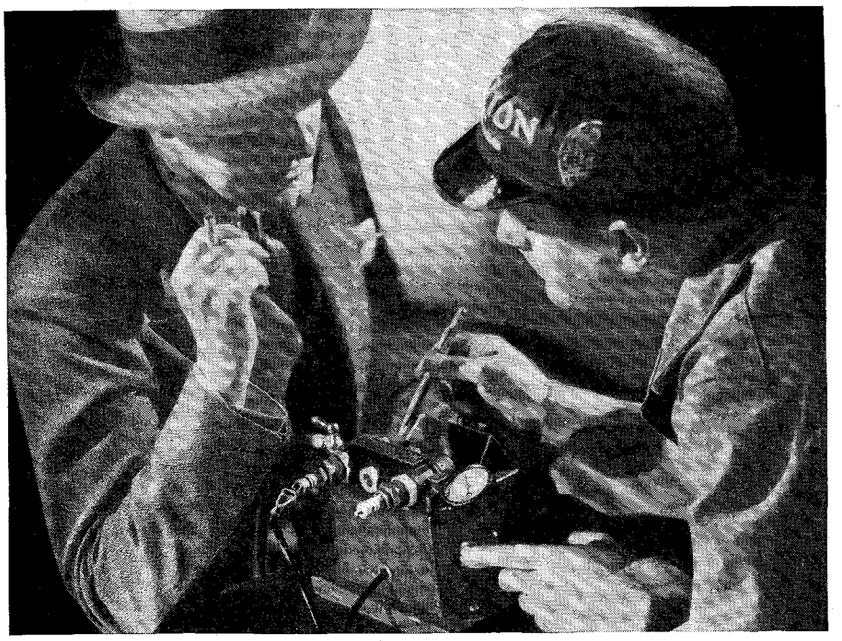

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Inflation Airship Meets a Storm

LIKE "A CHILD PLAYING WITH DYNAMITE."

That is how President Roosevelt's program for inflation appears to the blue-eyed, ruddy-faced Senator Reed, Pennsylvania Republican.

"He is trying to make prices go up. He may succeed. The trouble is that in doing so he may destroy the country and himself as well."

So said Reed on the Senate floor, in a vigorous but admittedly futile attempt to kill the inflation amendment to the farm-relief bill offered by tall, gray-haired Senator Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat.

But the real fireworks set off by this measure began sizzling when Mr. Reed joined with three other Republican leaders—Senator Walcott of Connecticut, Representative Snell of New York, and Representative Luce of Massachusetts—in a signed statement attacking the President's program.

"The Administration inflation bill," they said, "violates the most elementary principles of sound monetary, credit, and financial policies. It is better designed to defeat than to promote business recovery."

Wide World

"There Is Always a Morning After"

When a nation goes on an inflation "jamboree"—Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania.

THIS Republican attack was accepted in Washington as being inspired by Ogden L. Mills and Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretaries of the Treasury, and the correspondents also hint that it was sanctioned by Herbert Hoover.

That was enough to blow the lid off. Adding to the uproar, announcement was made a couple of days later that the Hoover forces, led by Mr. Mills and former Postmaster-General Brown, were organizing the "Republican Federal Associates" in preparation for the 1934 and 1936 campaigns.

It is significant, some observers think, in view of what is happening at Washington, that two of the declared purposes of this group are "preserving the Government of the United States for future generations as the Founding Fathers created it," and "maintaining the national credit and integrity of the national currency."

Before tuning in on the savage debate caused by all these developments, let us turn to the core of the matter—the Thomas amendment, which gives the President vast power over the gold and currency to carry out his program of "controlled inflation." As explained by the correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, it provides:

"First, for an effort to bring about a $3,000,000,000 inflation through purchase of bonds—in open-market operations—by the Federal Reserve Banks.

"Second, as an alternative or supplementary action, the issuance of new currency to the amount of $3,000,000,000 to be used in retiring maturing, interest-bearing obligations of the Government.

"Third, for the devaluing of the dollar in the President's discretion up to 50 per cent. of its gold content.

"Fourth, for the acceptance of $100,000,000 or $250,000,000 of silver from foreign governments in foreign-debt payments.

"Fifth, for enabling the President, in his discretion, to enter upon the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, or any other ratio he may decide upon."

DOES this mean unsound money? "No," says the Administration. "Yes," shout the Republicans. They see a resort to the printing-press, and fear that we may go the way of Germany.

"It is inflation on a grand scale," according to the Reed-Walcott-Snell-Luce statement, and "it may well constitute the first step on the road to ruin." Those who would be hit, we read, are the wage-earner, "who sees the cost of living fast outpace a lagging wage, the salaried classes, and those with fixt incomes, the aged recipients of pensions and annuities," savings-bank depositors, insurance policy holders, small investors, and the farmer.

"It is unthinkable," the statement adds, "that there should be invested in any individual the arbitrary power to alter at will the value of money which so directly and vitally affects all human relationships, obligations, activities, rights, and property."

BUT all this is "just an old-fashioned Republican scare" to protect the wealthy, declare Democratic Senators.

The general argument for the Thomas measure is that "controlled inflation" must be adopted because further deflation would be "suicidal," that commodity prices must be boosted, money in circulation given greater velocity, and that the President must have power over our money in dealing with other nations with depreciated currencies.

Furthermore, the powers conferred are permissive and not mandatory. Another point made is that it was necessary to pass the Thomas amendment to head off far more radical plans which have been simmering in Congress.

It is the present dollar that is unsound, asserted Senator Connally of Texas, "a dollar bloated to three times its normal size, a diseased dollar, a dropsical dollar." From Senator Robinson, Democratic floor leader, came the assurance that the President would not permit uncontrolled inflation. Bitter attacks on the Republicans were launched in both House

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and Senate. Representative Dies, Texas Democrat, introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of "a selfish group of lobbyists," including Mr. Mills. The resolution charged that Mr. Mills, "in possession of valuable secrets and information of the Government, is here busily engaged in a highly directed attempt to thwart the noble purposes of the President."

Senator Harrison, Mississippi Democrat, added these thrusts:

"It takes a good deal of nerve upon the part of this group who have directed the fiscal affairs of the Government for the last few years to come here now and lead in any movement and tell us what to do."

But not all Democratic papers are happy to see such vast powers conferred upon the President. For instance, the Baltimore *Sun*, outstanding Democratic organ, in an article signed by its editor, John W. Owens, expresses the fear that "the Roosevelt Administration is nearing the edge of pronounced left-wing radicalism—so pronounced that it may involve little less than economic and social revolution."

Some agree with the fiery Senator Glass, veteran Democrat from Virginia, an authority on finance, who ignored his doctor's orders and took the Senate floor to denounce the Thomas plan. Calling it "an unbridled expansion," he declared that "the rein is so loose that the steed will never stop until he goes over the precipice and kills his rider at the bottom thereof."

Many editors urge that President Roosevelt be given a free hand in the emergency. Some papers insist, however, that constructive criticism should have a respectful hearing.

"Colossal impudence marks the fight of Wall Street against inflation," declares the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.). "The same gang that ran the nation into the ditch of depression still insists on telling the President how to get it out."

"Reappearance of Andrew Mellon and Ogden Mills upon the public scene comes at a most opportune time," sarcastically remarks the Washington *News* (Ind.), "and brings high encouragement to a distrest people." And it adds:

"So completely and consistently wrong did these two prove themselves, as they guided us so swiftly cellarward, that we shall all take heart in the assumption that they will continue to run true to form and be wrong to-day, as ever."

Fair criticism of the President's program is welcomed by the Providence *News-Tribune* (Dem.)—

"But criticism will be effective and useful only if it keeps in mind the ghastly futility of the leaderless condition of government under Mr. Hoover, and only if it respects the moral imperatives of the situation, the obligation to develop the courage and confidence of the nation instead of undermining them."

Others are inclined to defend the Republican statement.

"There seems to be no doubt whatever," we are told by Arthur Krock, correspondent of the New York *Times*, "that these particular Republicans decided that to issue the statement was a duty they owed to the country as responsible legislators, and a duty they owed to their wing of the Republican party as spokesmen."

"However one may differ with him, when Mr. Mills speaks on the financial affairs of the United States, he is entitled to be listened to with attention and respect," asserts the Troy *Times* (Rep.) and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.) adds "it is well that this sort of criticism has arisen. For whatever may be the general merits of the White House plan, and however potent for good, the powers the President asks for himself are too extraordinary and too vast to be conferred offhand on any man."

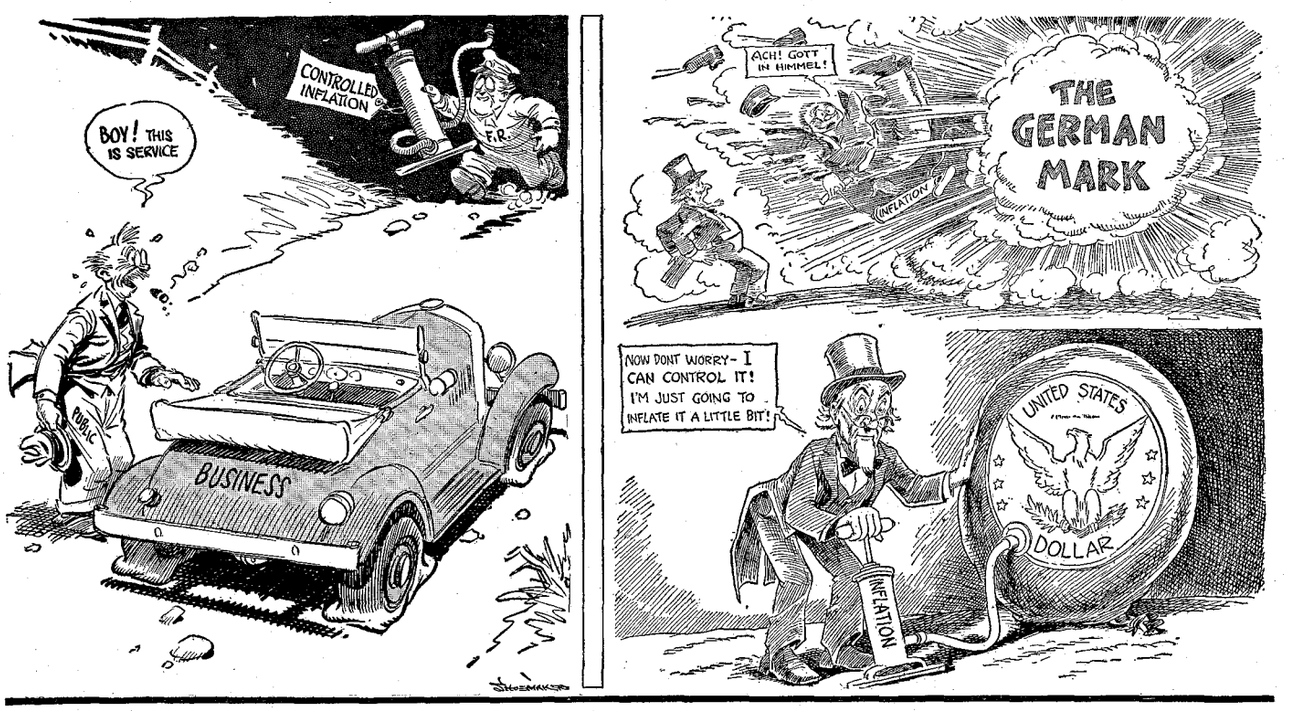
A Democratic paper which holds that Mr. Mills should receive a respectful hearing is the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

"These criticisms would have been made by sound-money Democrats a few months ago no less than by sound-money Republicans. They represent the historic position of the conservative majorities of both parties against all inflationist proposals since the days of Bryan.

"They can be overridden now only by countervailing considerations growing out of a national—even international—emergency."

As the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind. Dem.) sums up:

"The Republican assault on the President's currency plan is legitimate in that it points out what might happen if the event should prove that the President and his advisers are fools. But if the President and his advisers are fools, we are sunk anyhow, and it matters little whether we split on this rock or another."



The Emergency Man
—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

Will We Never Learn?
—Ireland in the Columbus "Journal-Dispatch."

FOR AND AGAINST INFLATION

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"We Want Food!" "We Want Cash!" "We Want Our Money!" "Pay Your Taxes!"

Shouting these demands, displaying them on banners, Chicago's unpaid teachers gather for their descent upon the banks.

Starving Teachers Stir Chicago

LONG SILENT SUFFERING—then sudden action! In Chicago "teachers go hungry, faint in class-rooms from undernourishment, walk to work, suffer; school children strike to call attention to plight of their instructors," as one news-writer reports.

And then the unpaid Chicago teachers burst upon the front pages of newspapers of the country as five thousand of them march through the city streets and storm the doors of the big Loop banks, demanding help in getting their pay, which has been in arrears since last June.

"We want Dawes! We want Dawes!" is their insistent chant at the City National Bank. The head of the bank, former Vice-President of the United States, confronts the crowd and advises them to give the new Mayor time to work out his plans for their benefit, is interrupted by a heckler, and turns upon him characteristically with: "To hell with trouble-makers!"

Three banks close their doors temporarily as these representatives of the city teachers calling for $30,000,000 due them in back pay crowd out all customers.

Again the embattled teachers descend a couple of days later on banks which they think responsible for delay in tax payments. At the doors of one bank holding millions in escrow for tax payments by bankrupt concerns, fists and clubs are vigorously swung as teachers, policemen, bank guards and bystanders scuffle hand to hand. Five women teachers faint, male teachers are slugged, policemen punched and scratched, plate-glass windows broken, before the crowd is finally dispersed.

ROUSED to action, Mayor Kelly takes the lead in efforts to raise money for these back salaries. Something like $1,700,000 is collected from the sale of tax-anticipation warrants, a campaign is started to sell more such warrants by a great public patriotic drive, appeals for relief funds are made to the R. F. C. in Washington, and legislation is rushed through at the State capital to give the city authorities power to collect a good part of the $271,000,000 of unpaid Chicago taxes. Meanwhile Chicago school authorities debate closing the schools until fall.

Here is "one of the darkest episodes in the history of American city government," as the Indianapolis *News* speaks for many American papers. The Winston-Salem *Journal* finds the demonstration a significant "token of what may be expected generally if great sections of the people have to go through another winter in hardship and privation."

The teachers have good reason for being infuriated, admits the Chicago *Tribune*. "Chicago is tax-paralyzed," and while the teachers' organizations are gently chided for having supported unworthy politicians in the past, *The Tribune* sees the city in a situation which may require the closing of the schools, since there is no money to run them. The real trouble, as Owen L. Scott explains in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Chicago, is that—

"In Cook County to-day there is nearly $220,000,000 in tax money for the years 1928, 1929, 1930 assessed but uncollected. And only 56 per cent. of the first instalment of the 1931 taxes has been collected, with 1932 taxes still unassessed. This mass of paper has largely been pledged for loans at the banks and, when taxes are collected, the money is used largely to retire the loans.

"It is an appalling picture of the breakdown of a taxing system that long was the favorite toy of political manipulators."

Another Big Parade—Back to the Farm

A VAST PROCESSION OF MILLIONS moves unseen, unheard—back to the farm.

The great migrations of history are outdone, the huge movement of two million American soldiers to France that stirred our nation to the depths is equaled as two million Americans go from the city to the land in 1931-32.

Unemployment in town, food on the farm, are the driving forces, and 1933 may see the trek grow even larger. This great hegira has already raised our farm population to the highest figure ever known—32,242,000—a figure no doubt growing still larger while the presses print it.

As Congress pushes the Roosevelt program of agricultural aid, too, the largest rural population in our history waits to see it work out in terms of better crop prices and an easement of mortgage burdens.

Whatever benefits ensue—and already an increase in commodity prices is noted—they will affect a record number, thanks to the back-to-the-farm trek precipitated by the depression.

Last year, when more than 1,000,000 gave up the hopeless struggle in the city to go where food is more easily obtainable, the movement carried the farm population total to 32,242,000, as estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "This is the largest increase for a single year since 1920," says the Associated Press, "and completes a net gain of more than 2,000,000 people on American farms since 1930." The previous high mark in estimated farm population was 32,076,960 in 1910.

How many will remain on the land when conditions again are normal? That question interests editors.

"A sustained increase in farm prices," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "will make rural life more attractive and economically possible. On the other hand, it may revive some of the urban prosperity which had been emptying the farms before 1929. Which call will be stronger? Probably many will think twice before they again leave a farm which supplies three reasonably satisfactory meals daily."

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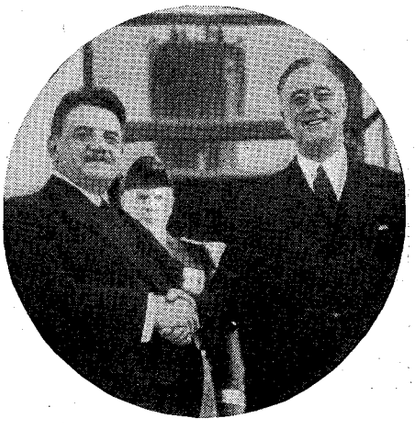

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HANDCLASPS THAT PLEDGE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

White House Plannings for a New World War

IT IS WAR.

"War against unmerited poverty," Ramsay MacDonald calls it.

And it is a world war since representatives of practically all the nations of the world will meet in London next month to begin the campaign for fighting the world-wide depression simultaneously on all fronts.

So there come to the White House in rapid succession representatives of these nations, beginning with MacDonald of Britain, Herriot of France, and Bennett of Canada, to talk with the President of the United States, and to agree in advance on a plan of campaign against the common foe.

The White House talks may be only a prelude, a caucus, or a dress rehearsal, as editors variously describe it. But if the London conference succeeds, declares such an authority on conferences as David Lloyd George, it will be because it ratifies and registers the settlement already practically reached at Washington.

And already the man on the street realizes that what happens at London will be no matter of far-off boundaries or revision of old treaties, but something which concerns his pocketbook and his standard of living. For the heads of the American and the British governments have agreed that the nations must raise prices, cut down tariffs, put more money into the channels of business, and restore silver to something of its old importance.

WITH the United States, France, and England, with all their economic and military power, once in agreement, it seems to a host of our editors that the prospects for a successful London conference which will go far to reestablishing war prosperity are more than good. David Lawrence thinks the chances are excellent for "a three-cornered agreement for world stabilization." Even the formal statement issued by the President and Mr. MacDonald seems to this commentator to show an unmistakable "determination to tackle monetary reform and stabilization of exchanges as a world problem."

After hours of midnight conversation on the old black sofa in President Roosevelt's White House study, and after the quiet talk on the *Sequoia* during that Sunday cruise on the Potomac, and after all the conferences with the "experts" supporting the heads of the respective governments, the President and the British Prime Minister found that they were agreed on certain points. These were, according to their joint statement:

"The necessity for an increase in the general level of commodity prices was recognized as primary and fundamental.

"Commercial policies have to be set to a new orientation. There should be a constructive effort to moderate the network of restrictions of all sorts by which commerce is at present hampered, such as excessive tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions, etc. Central banks should by concerted action provide an adequate expansion of credit.

"Enterprise must be stimulated by creating conditions favorable to business recovery, and governments can contribute by the development of appropriate programs of capital expenditure.

"We must, when circumstances permit, reestablish an international monetary standard which will operate successfully without depressing prices, and avoid the repetition of the mistakes which have produced such disastrous results in the past.

"In this connection the question of silver, which is of such importance in trade with the Orient, was discust, and proposals were tentatively suggested for the improvement of its status."

EVER since the war, statesmen seeking real international cooperation have failed again and again. And all failed, *The Wall Street Journal* tells us, "for lack of support from their own people." And—

"Similarly, Ministers of State, experts, and thinking men have preached in vain that out of tariff barriers, exchange restrictions, unrealistic debt burdens, and all the phantasmagoria of economic nationalism could come only disaster.

"Yet year after year the trade barriers went higher, exchange restrictions grew more severe, debt settlement was submerged more deeply under oratorical intransigence.

"Foreign policy as an intelligent study was left to experts, whose findings were consistently labeled as 'unpatriotic,' 'visionary,' 'alarmist.' Foreign policy in action was determined at the polls by the popular hatreds and suspicions of war days, buttressed with new vested rights and sheer, dogma-fed ignorance.

"Now the man in the street, crusht in spirit, frightened, uncertain, no longer desires to lead with blind eyes and deaf ears. With pathetic eagerness he harkens to the expert and defers to the leaders. They have told him, universally, what they have universally known—that world cooperation is the way to world prosperity."

Secretary Hull has been emphasizing the need for tariff relaxation, and here we find the press rather generally supporting the Administration. The tariff, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "has for too long been one of the sacred cows of diplomacy." The extension of the new deal in international affairs will, in the Kansas City *Star's* opinion, "be welcomed by every American who realizes the amount of damage done by trade restrictions, in which this country took the lead through its tariff policies."

But doubts are exprest by the Chicago *Tribune:*

"The tariff represents a traditional policy supported by a majority in the country. American conservatism has been taught for generations that competition with the lower wages of foreign industry would be ruinous to the American system. It is recognized that the world relies upon trade and that goods buy

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goods. Americans realize if they sell they must also buy. Occasionally they are told that they do not know this, but that is untrue, altho it is true that in their tariffs they have tried to reserve their home market as much as possible for their own producers. In its highest social theory the American protective system puts most of its emphasis upon the American wage scale. The most severe critical opposition to high tariffs stresses the argument that it is a scheme of exploitation.

"With regard to the debt it has been made difficult for the United States to take a purely dispassionate view. The argument against the debt has been so managed that resentment colors American opinion. This is largely the fault of the debtors themselves.

"Americans fear that any concessions they might make either as to debt collection or as to tariff reduction could be troublesome if not severely injurious."

So *The Tribune* sees this country perplexed while the other nations are confident of what they want. President Roosevelt may feel that he can in the end, by successful bargaining, procure ultimate advantages for his own country. But "most of his fellow countrymen are very dubious."

And the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* finds it too soon to cheer—

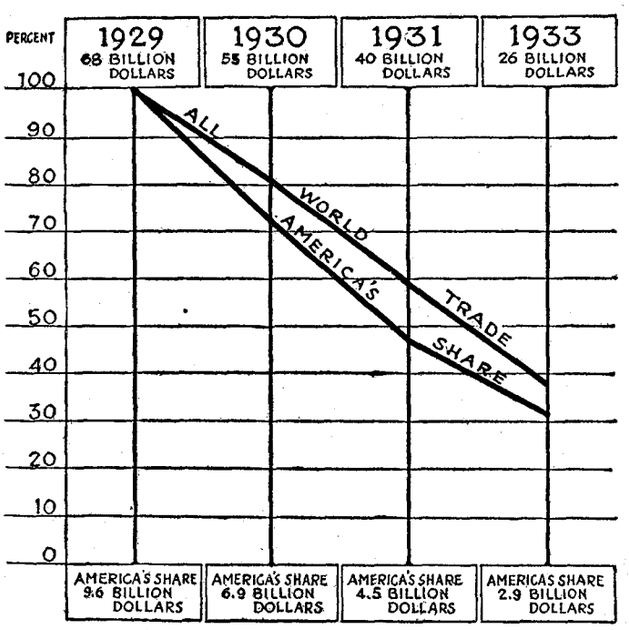
"Despite the new deal and the supposed new kind of diplomacy that goes with it, these preliminary negotiations to the World Economic Conference to be held soon in London are suspiciously like preliminary negotiations to many of the other world conferences held since the end of the World War."

THERE is still a rough road to travel before any agreements reached at Washington will be accepted on the European continent, writes Frank H. Simonds in the Washington *Star*. Roosevelt and MacDonald may get together, but when it comes to restoring trade relations on the Continent, economics gives way to politics. Mr. Hoover, we are reminded, started his moratorium as a purely financial matter but found himself sadly entangled in European politics. In fact—

"The obstinate Europeans have continuously refused to follow the lead of America in cutting out politics. They have also resented every Anglo-American project which sought to establish world peace by moral sanctions and paper pacts."

And so when Mr. Simonds contemplates President Roosevelt's efforts, he can not help asking:

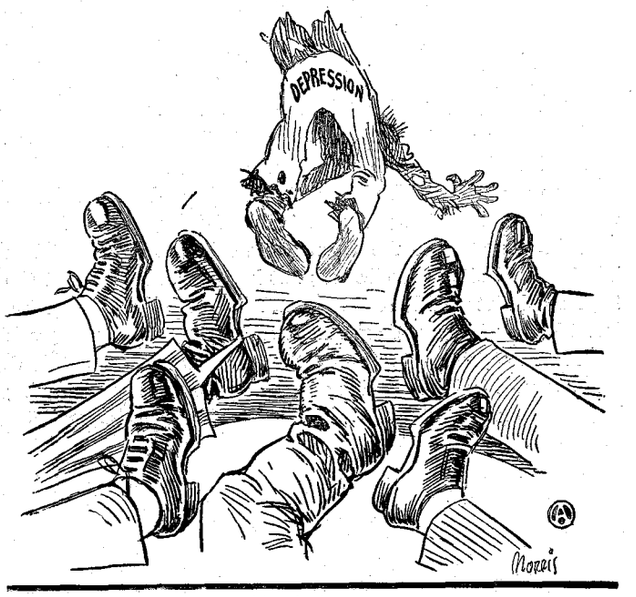
"Is he going to proceed upon the assumption that all European peoples are so eager to get trade and commerce started that they will cheerfully dismiss such issues as the Polish Corridor, the *Anschluss*, the frontiers of Hungary? Or that they will disarm together without concern for the disproportionate advantage such a process would give one of two groups of nations?"



From the *Kansas City Star*

One Reason for the World Conference

A chart showing the fall of all world trade from 1929 to 1932, as compared with the fall of America's share of world trade. World trade, it will be seen, is now 62 per cent below that of 1929, and America's share of world trade is down 69 per cent.



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International Team Work Can Do It

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

IT is the personal angle that keeps most of our press writers from indulging in such gloomy conjecture. Since harmony among the United States, France, and England is essential, the meeting together of MacDonald, Herriot, and Roosevelt seems auspicious to the Kansas City *Star*, which thinks that no other three men "could have been selected with quite the same combination of negotiating ability and public confidence."

President Roosevelt has special qualifications for such an enterprise, writes Anne O'Hare McCormick in the New York *Times*. He is not imprest by difficulties, he sees things simply, and, perhaps most important of all, "he is not awed by any one."

"They won't outsmart Roosevelt," is the way Washington talks about him, according to Ray Tucker in the New York *World-Telegram*. There is a new group of diplomats around him, too; we can look forward to "greater shrewdness in dealing with Europe's statesmen." "If Europe can present a more stubborn statesman than Secretary Cordell Hull, a more clean-cut realist than Raymond Moley, and a more astute politician than the President," it will surprize Washington observers; "and if they have a man better versed in European problems and personalities than William Bullitt, the new special assistant to the Secretary of State, he has not shown up at the capital."

In view of the many times when a President's negotiations have been upset by the Senate, many editors are more hopeful over the outcome of the coming world conference because of President Roosevelt's influence over Congress. European statesmen hoping for a definite settlement at London are said by Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* to be "encouraged by the repeated demonstrations of the President's control of this Congress."

And the United States will enter the actual conference in a strong bargaining position, according to the United Press. It has three things that other countries want, war-debt reduction, lower tariffs, and a consultative pact. And, on the other hand, there are three things that America wants from the rest of the world. These are international currency stabilization, lower tariffs and the abolition of import quotas, and disarmament. So there is ample room for trading between the American position and that of the rest of the world—"on the success of this trading may depend world recovery from the depression."

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The Move to Impeach Judge Lowell

"IT GOES AGAINST MY Yankee common sense to have a case go to trial and then be thrown out."

Thus Federal Judge James A. Lowell of Boston explains his action in blocking the extradition of George Crawford, a Negro arrested in Massachusetts and charged with a double murder committed two years ago in Middleburg, Virginia.

"I have no doubt the defendant would get a fair trial in Virginia," admits Judge Lowell; but he goes on to say that the Supreme Court would declare the trial illegal because, in practise, if not by law, Negroes do not serve on the jury when a Negro is tried in a Southern court.

As a result Judge Lowell is accused in Congress of "violating his oath to support the Constitution," and of "deliberately and wilfully seeking to defeat the ends of justice," and the House votes 209 to 150 ordering the Judiciary Committee to investigate the necessity of instituting impeachment proceedings against him.

Acme

His "Yankee Common Sense"

Stirred up a move to impeach him. Judge James A. Lowell.

Meanwhile, as the New York *Nation* points out, his action has "dramatized the important issue raised in the Scottsboro case—the exclusion of Negroes from Southern juries trying Negroes in criminal cases." The Judge's aim, a Boston dispatch explains, is to short-cut the route of this case to the Supreme Court.

WHILE Representative Martin Dies of Texas denounced the action of Judge Lowell as "contrary to the laws of the United States and every sense of decency and justice," and Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia used vigorous language in asking for his impeachment, the Virginia press maintains a temperate tone in its criticism of a judicial stand which it agrees is "amazing."

"In this ruling," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "the Massachusetts judge is guilty of a serious invasion of States' rights." Another Richmond paper, *The News-Leader*, suggests that the South should try the experiment of calling Negroes more frequently for jury service. "Negroes have served on Virginia juries, and no law bars them," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which asks what right Judge Lowell has to assume that the prisoner would be found guilty and that the Supreme Court would nullify the conviction.

TURNING to the Northern press, we find the Boston *Post* declaring that whether Judge Lowell is overruled by the higher courts or not, "his object has been attained":

"He has called attention to the manifest unfairness of the Southern courts in restricting jury service to white men in so dramatic and forceful a manner that the whole country is now well informed about it.

"It is no longer a case with merely a single defendant. A great principle is involved. It is up to the South to answer at the bar of public opinion. Judge Lowell is not on trial but the cause of justice in the South is decidedly on the defensive."

But in New York the Buffalo *Courier-Express* warns us that "too severe pressure on the Southern jury question might give impetus to the worst bootlegging of all—the bootlegging of justice by Judge Lynch and his followers." And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"If the Supreme Court is going to set free every Negro tried in the South for murder, it will simply put a premium on murder. It will automatically destroy the existing system of courts and justice in the Negro States. It will either allow horrible murders to go unpunished, or it will stir to new life the deadly sin of lynching."

Is It Dangerous to Slash Our Army?

WAR BREAKS OUT in the press over the plan to reduce our war machine.

"Scrapping the Army," "a bad blunder," "unwise economy"—thus the barrage of words aimed at the Administration's proposal to clip $144,000,000 from the War Department budget, partly through special legislation.

But the other side minimizes these fears, and points to the authoritative statement made before the House Military Affairs Committee that the War Department is "topheavy" and "the shock of war would destroy it."

Expenses could be cut by $50,000,000 and we would have a more efficienct Army, is the further statement of Maj.-Gen. Johnson Hagood, commanding the Seventh Corps Area.

"I have twice as many staff officers, clerks, and orderlies as I need," he says as quoted in the press, "but I can not get rid of them under the existing set-up." Moreover, there are "too many bureaus." "We could spare six or eight of them with advantage to the national defense, and to the joy of the taxpayer."

Nevertheless, the President's economy plan kicked up a storm of criticism in the War Department. Of the proposed $144,000,000 cut, $90,000,000 would be taken from military activities, the remainder from such items as river and harbor and Panama Canal operations. The Army budget this year, we read, was $365,000,000.

Under the legislation introduced, the President could retire 4,000 of the 12,000 Army officers. At first, the Budget Bureau also planned to drop 12,000 of the 117,000 enlisted men. But now, it is said, the President is not pressing for this reduction.

Other items in the program call for the closing of Army posts, some of them admittedly useless since the Indian wars, the halving of Federal pay for National Guard drill periods, and the elimination of R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. camps.

THE Washington *Post*, criticizing these plans, points out that "for several years the United States Army has been held down to the status of a national police force and a nucleus for training a defensive machine in case of emergency. Every rule of reason suggests that it should not be further curtailed." Reduction is impossible, says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "without grave danger to our national defenses," and the New York *American* of the Hearst press is even more emphatic:

"To destroy what is left of our regular Army, which is the backbone of our defense on land, would be to mortgage the defense and independence of the nation, and let a vital part of our national insurance lapse."

But the effort to "deflate" our military establishment is welcomed by the Baltimore *Sun*, which reminds us that "we have been spending larger sums for military and naval preparation than any nation on the face of the earth."

"Again the same old cry goes up that the Administration is destroying the Army," says the New York *World-Telegram*, but "this cry can not be taken seriously"—

"The war-time records of President Roosevelt and Director Douglas are too well known for the public to believe that these men are trying to wreck the national defense.

"Moreover, Army waste and extravagance are no longer a secret. Much of the dead wood should be eliminated. The public is back of the President. Not only a less expensive but a more efficient Army is likely to result."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

F. D. R. acts P. D. Q.—*Chattanooga News.*

Bimetallists always see a silver lining in clouds of depression. —*Louisville Times.*

We are expecting to see some snappy styles in the new rubber bathing-suits.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

It's too early to tell whether Hitler will establish a new royal line or a new bee line.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Our liking for the new beer is going to depend largely on whether the brewers keep their brewing out of politics.—*San Diego Union.*

Benjamin Franklin wrote: "Only two things in this life are certain—death and taxes." What the taxpayer resents is that they don't come in that order.—*Punch (London).*

We are to have the "managed dollar." Trouble with most of us has been managing to get one.—*Tampa Tribune.*

As we understand it, Hitler wishes to suppress everybody who isn't a German, except Hitler.—*Greenville News.*

Consider the sad plight of gasoline, downtrodden by the taxing agencies and stept on by everybody else.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The fact that this civilization survives makes us wonder more and more what could have destroyed the old ones.—*Oil City Derrick.*

The Roosevelt idea seems to be that Prosperity will turn the corner swiftly when the curve is well-banked.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A retired colonel, eighty-three years of age, has just taken up golf. It seems rather late in the day to start sowing one's wild oaths.—*Punch.*

By putting on pressure, Speaker Rainey hopes to have the House adjourned May 28. It will give the lads a long summer in which to find out what it was they passed. —*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

The danger in passing so many relief measures is that we'll never know which one saved us.—*New Britain Herald.*

This is the time of the year when poets and fishermen put out a lot of lines and get meager returns.—*Atlanta Journal.*

The only jig-saw puzzle that nobody has yet been able to assemble correctly is the map of Europe.—*Mobile Register.*

Chicago's Century of Progress asserts she is a hundred years ahead; but she is a year behind with her teachers.—*Dallas News.*

Summary of Nazi doctrine: If you can't lick a competitor fairly, get a mob to persecute him.—*Bellingham (Wash.) Herald.*

The people were already off the gold standard. They do not mind seeing the Government join them.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

The Chinese are still feloniously retreating from the Japanese, thereby requiring more and more self-defense farther and farther from Tokyo.—*Dallas News.*

The Literary Digest says that spontaneous combustion often starts fires in haystacks. That is certainly a swell name for a hobo.—*San Bernardino (Calif.) Sun.*

A temperature of 459.1 below zero was achieved in experiments at the University of California. If Stanford wants to lower this record, it can ask a famous fellow citizen what he thinks of the Roosevelt reconstruction program.—*The New Yorker.*

Another person you must watch to preserve your savings is you.—*Hartford Times.*

Tax-free securities: Another way of saying a tax-free class. —*Medford (Ore.) Mail-Tribune.*

It seems to be the lot of the victors to merely be longing for the spoils.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

Spokesman says France will not abandon gold. Try and get it away from her!—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

It may work all right if we don't inflate our currency to a point where we have a blowout.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

The idea seems to be that Congress has informed President Roosevelt that he must either make himself a dictator or Congress will know the reason why.—*New York Times.*

Our Boy Franklin

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

Yet it's sad to reflect that Congress never became popular until it quit trying to think.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Youths of nineteen lead the country in crime. Youth must be swerved.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

It is said the best way to lose a friend is to loan him money. Maybe the bankers want to retain friendships.—*Chattanooga News.*

Relief at last! Apply the thirty-hour week to farmers at plowing-time and there won't be any surplus.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

If this country recognizes Russia, it should also take steps to recognize the difficulty of getting along with Russia.—*San Diego Union.*

"There is a spirit of kindly camaraderie among actresses," says a critic. They are always willing to take each other's parts.—*Punch.*

Postmaster-General Farley keeps shuffling the cards and delaying the dealing while a few thousand hopeful Democrats are wondering who won the election last November.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

The trouble with the brown shirt is that Germany doesn't seem to be able to keep it on.—*Dallas News.*

"Democracies talk too much," says George Bernard Shaw, who is nothing if not democratic.—*Thomaston Times.*

Many who were once pleasure bent are not only bent now—they're completely broke.—*Greensboro Herald-Journal.*

Congress should be the authority on inflation, to judge by the contents of the Congressional Record.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Bishop Cannon, we note with a sigh, is softening up. The Supreme Court decided against him, and he did not sue it for a million dollars.—*The New Yorker.*

A man, so a heart-advice columnist tells us, should make his wife a silent partner in his affairs. Well, it would be a great trick, if he could do it.—*Boston Herald.*

So Professor Piccard does his writing while the children play about him. We wondered why his hair stood on end.—*Fond Du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth-Reporter.*

Will Hays has been appointed head of a committee to solve financial problems in the motion-picture industry. We assume he has completed his first assignment which comprehended cleaning up the pictures and imparting the high moral tone.—*Knickerbocker Press.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

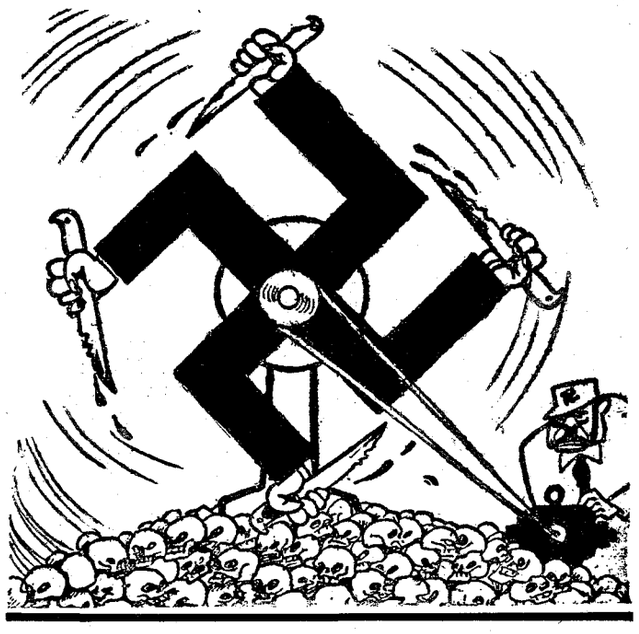
Germany's "Brown Terror"

THE "BROWN TERROR" DOES NOT EXIST in Germany, according to Hitler dictatorship.

Even to talk about it is a penal offense. But the "Brown Terror" goes on.

This is the declaration of a famous English newspaper, the Manchester *Guardian*, long known as an authoritative source of information about German affairs and a particularly fair and sympathetic recorder of them.

Altho *The Guardian* is now "forbidden in Germany until



A Russian Thrust

The Hitler swastika in action.

—"Leningradskaia Pravda" (Leningrad).

further notice," it still receives special correspondence from Berlin, and we learn from it that the outrages committed during the first terrorist wave are "being committed now as before, systematically and with the knowledge of the Government."

A special summary court at Cassel, we read, passed a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment on a Mr. Juris, who in a letter to his mother, living in New York, commented on the situation in Germany in a manner held to be libelous on the Government, and also enclosed newspaper clippings criticizing the Government and giving accounts of outrages.

A similar court at Stuttgart sentenced to one month's imprisonment a sixty-year-old policeman who had been overheard in a shop to say that "in Switzerland and Italy it is believed that the Nazis themselves set the Reichstag on fire."

FROM a *Guardian* correspondent in an unnamed city in Germany came a dispatch about the middle of April, in which he said it is impossible to give an adequate account of the happenings there. Properly to report them, he added:

"A Zola or a Dostoyefsky would be needed, and the space of a big volume at least would have to be put at his disposal. Your correspondent can only give occasional samples of what is happening.

"There are regions—Wurttemberg, for example, or towns like Aachen—where the cruder barbarisms do not seem to have been committed (altho there can be no certainty on this point).

"The state of Berlin as described in the Manchester *Guardian* just over a fortnight ago would seem to be a fair average of Germany as a whole. The Brown Terror is evidently at its worst in Silesia (especially in Breslau and the neighborhood) and in Brunswick.

"But again and again the inquirer who attempts to survey the whole field chances upon new centers of horror and outrage that have not been mentioned as such in any report or even rumor.

"The crimes committed (and still going on) in the town of Cassel have just come beneath the notice of your correspondent. He can give names and particulars of a dozen beatings that left the victims bruised, bleeding, and lacerated human wrecks, with minds dazed or blank. The beatings were carried out systematically and according to a general plan—general, that is to say, for all Germany—in the 'Brown Houses' that are nothing less than torture chambers.

"They were not carried out in the heat of a political struggle but in cold blood, and on victims who were helpless and who were found guilty of no offense whatever."

THESE dozen outrages, we are further informed by *The Guardian's* correspondent, are only a small fraction of those committed in Cassel and the neighborhood. The panic is so great and the fear of reprisals so justified, we are told, that only the boldest dare speak up even in private conversations, "about the hell they have been through in the 'Brown Houses'"; and we read:

"But the evidence in the possession of your correspondent (it includes personal statements, medical certificates signed by courageous doctors, and a photograph) establishes a fraction of the truth about the events in Cassel. Such a fraction is horrible enough. The whole truth about events in Cassel and the neighborhood is in its turn a mere fraction of the truth about events that still go on all over Germany."

In a Frankfort dispatch to *The Guardian* this same correspondent avers that workmen are continually being beaten by Brown Shirts. Members of the Reichsbanner, trade-union secretaries, and all known in their street or village as having been prominent in local labor politics are menaced. Entire districts are terrorized, it is alleged, and men and women speak only in frightened whispers of what they have seen. But he relates to *The Guardian* and the world at large that:

"In the night from Saturday to Sunday last a man of sixty and his two sons were arrested by Brown Shirts in a suburb of Frankfort, taken to a Brown House, and beaten. One of the boys received only slight injuries but the other was fearfully smashed and may remain deaf for the rest of his life. The father was terribly injured. He is now in hospital and his condition is grave.

"On Saturday during the boycott a girl was leaving one of the picketed Jewish shops (it is not clear if she went in to make a purchase) when the Brown Shirt pickets surrounded her and were about to take her photograph. The threat to those who bought in Jewish shops on Saturday was that their portraits would be published in the local newspaper—this would expose them to victimization and probably force them to leave their own districts.

"A kindly passer-by intervened and held up his hand in front of the camera. He was thereupon beaten by the Brown Shirts and collapsed, bruised and bleeding. His condition is grave."

IN Frankfort, this informant points out, the "non-legal terror" has been less than in many other towns because that city is exposed to the scrutiny of Western civilization. But in many other towns, within an hour or two all around Frankfort, the terror has been frightful, and, writing in the early part of April, he reported:

"A precise account of what has happened in the villages of Oberhessen alone during the last four weeks would make a terrible story. But it is impossible to establish more than a few cases, inquiry being made difficult by the general fear not only of reprisals but also of imprisonment.

"A few days ago a man was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for spreading the 'false rumor' that a Jew had been hanged

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by Brown Shirts—the 'rumor,' as a matter of fact, was true: the Jew, a certain Mr. ——, was beaten by Brown Shirts and hanged by his feet, so that his head was suspended off the ground. When the Brown Shirts had finished with him he was dead.

"In the Vogelberg region of Oberhessen Jews have continually been beaten since the elections. Several are in hospital here in Frankfort.

"At Wiesbaden a trade-union secretary was arrested by Brown Shirts in his own home. They beat him and then took turns in jabbing him with a knife. It is doubtful whether he will live.

"In a village near Worms a woman who kept an inn frequented by Reichsbanner men was dragged through the streets after her hair had been cut off.

"At Worms also a number of Jews were arrested, shut up in a pigsty and beaten on the buttocks, so that the flesh was bruised and lacerated. They were then made to hit one another. The names of three of the victims are known to your correspondent."

Thousands upon thousands of Germans, it is said, have only one wish—"to get out of the country." But the frontiers are closed by the new passport regulations, and escape is impossible except at great risk. Thus all Germany is being "converted into a huge prison." Among the Jews there is terrible despair, for they are "neither allowed to make a living in Germany nor to leave."

A ZURICH correspondent of *The Guardian* reports that between March 30 and April 2, about 3,000 Jewish refugees arrived at Basel. A certain number returned to Germany when the boycott on Jewish shops was lifted, but the great majority went on to France, and this informant continues:

"It is impossible to say how many German refugees there are in Zurich, but they are very numerous, altho many have already gone on to other places. Here the refugees are mostly Socialist politicians, lawyers, doctors, journalists, dismissed civil servants, and other professional men.

"There have been no arrivals of refugees during the last few days except such as have succeeded in crossing the frontier illegally. The frontiers are guarded by Nazi troops to prevent Hitler's victims from escaping.

"The plight of the refugees here, many of whom held high positions in Germany, is almost hopeless. They can no longer earn a living in Germany, and even if they have private means they can not get their money out. They are allowed, I understand, to withdraw only 200 marks a month. Moreover, they are in danger of being robbed, as Professor Einstein was when the Nazis confiscated his deposits in a Berlin bank.

"They can not earn a living in Switzerland, for they are tolerated here only on condition that they abstain from all political and economic activity, and they have to register themselves as political refugees.

"France is behaving magnificently. The French Government has thrown open the frontiers to all refugees, and allows them to be given employment without restriction, altho there is a great deal of unemployment in France. Surely room can be found for some of them in England. The immediate necessity is to help as many of them as possible, and there must be people in England willing to invite individuals as guests, or to put a dwelling temporarily at their disposal while they try to start a new life."

EDITORIALLY speaking of its banishment from Germany, the Manchester *Guardian* remarks sarcastically that "the German dictatorship, strong in physical force, is weak before the exposure of facts."

But prohibitions of foreign newspapers, *The Guardian* argues, are a proof to the outer world of lack of confidence in Germany's rulers and of their incapacity, and it adds:

"Too many peoples detest the actions of the present German Government, too many agencies are working, and will continue to work, to spread the truth about it, for the prohibition of this paper or that to do injury, except to the German Government itself. No one will fail to understand.

"But other things besides newspapers are forbidden activity in Germany to-day: pacifist leaders, liberal writers and thinkers, Jews who are the ornament of their professions, Jews who are only honest workmen. A newspaper is, therefore, in good company. And, forbidden or not, it can not be stopt from exhibiting what it believes to be the facts."

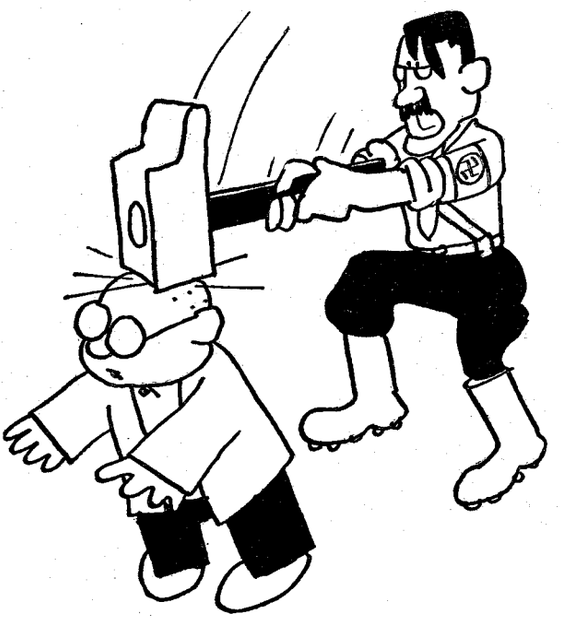
A Chinese Wish That We Recognize Russia

THE WHOLE WORLD is keenly interested in the outlook for recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

So a Chinese editor declares, because he feels that American and Soviet cooperation is a crying need in present world conditions.

Apparently he has a vague notion that China's difficulties might be eased somewhat if two great Powers like Soviet Russia and the United States loomed up in friendship before the eyes of Japan.

What is more, he points to two forces which he claims have been gradually drawing the United States and Russia closer to each other: namely the world depression and the Far Eastern



Bing!

"Wake up, Germany! Hitler calling."

—"Le Canard Enchaine" (Paris).

conflict. In *The Chinese Republic* (Shanghai) he maintains that from an economic point of view the United States has much to gain by establishing friendly relations with Soviet Russia, where there is a huge potential market for American goods. The finding of such a market will in no small measure relieve "economically deprest America," but he goes on to say:

"The economic factor, however, will not constitute the main reason for the rapprochement.

"The rapid movement of events in the Far East and the increasing seriousness of the conflict have precipitated a situation where these two countries can no longer remain indifferent but must seek each other's cooperation.

"From this quarter it is viewed that the joining of hands between the United States and Soviet Russia will exert a most heavy moral influence on Japan and will cause Japan to become less belligerent, as she will be sandwiched in between two great Powers.

"From the European standpoint, the opinion is voiced that the United States is now becoming drawn nearer to Soviet Russia, and that the cooperation of these two Powers with the League of Nations is not only welcomed, but is essential if a settlement of the Chino-Japanese dispute is to be brought about. Mr. Herriot, former Premier of France, commented: 'The Japanese initiative which transforms the balance in the Far East may menace the peace of the world. If America and Soviet Russia refuse to aid, Europe is powerless, and if imperialism succeeds, all peace efforts since 1918 will fail.'"

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Soviet Straight-Word Puzzles

HOW TO TORTURE A LEXICOGRAPHER would seem to be one of the many Bolshevik innovations.

Over and over again we come across words of very definite meaning in Soviet matters, but which really are just a linking together of letters abbreviating the full title of the organization designated.

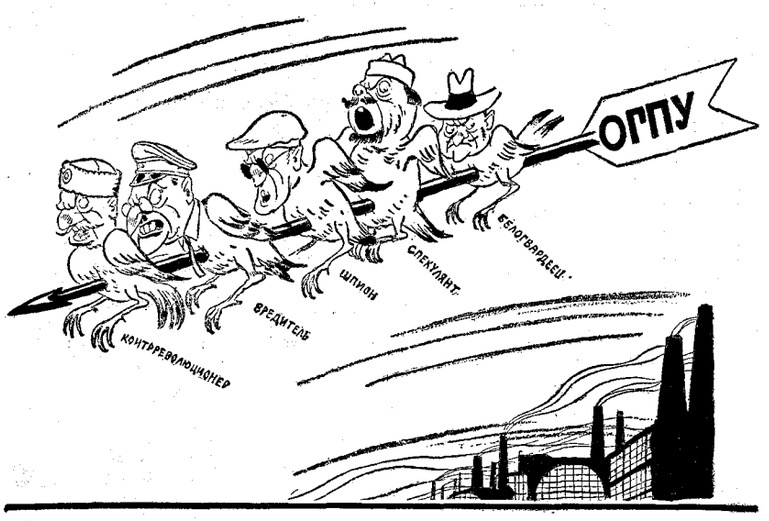
Ogpu, for instance, the famous Russian secret police, in its full name, according to a contributor to the London *Saturday Review*, is "O Sobennoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlenie."

The meaning of the words is, this informant tells us, "Special State Political Management (or Direction)," and the Ogpu known to the world and to Russians by the word compounded of its initial letters is the executive hand of the Soviet Government. The French put the last three letters together and call it *le Guépéou*, and this writer recalls that:

"During the first part of its existence the Ogpu had a different name, for it began and operated for a good while as the Cheka, a name made out of the initials of the two first words of its proper title—Chrezvychainaya Kommissia dla Borby s' Kontrevolutsii i Spekulatsii, or the Extraordinary Commission for Struggle with Counter-revolution and Speculation.

"At first sight there may seem to be but slender connection between the two aims of the Commission as thus set forth: what has speculation to do with counter-revolution? In reality the connection is close, indeed essential.

"The Bolshevik revolution was not merely a political revolution, but one designed to destroy freedom of every sort in the Russian nation, and to keep the gang of revolutionaries forcibly in power for ever. To this end it was necessary to get all means, not only of production, but also of exchange, into the masters' hands. 'Speculation' meant buying or selling anything freely—a form of freedom most dangerous to Lenin & Company's régime, and the Cheka pursued such 'speculators' with remorseless ferocity."



The Ogpu in Russian Eyes

"The Ogpu arrow that pierces the counter-revolutionist, the agitator, the spy, the speculator, and the White Guard."

—"Izvestia" (Moscow).

OTHER verbal curiosities of the new Russian order are cited by *Soviet Travel* (Moscow). Thus, Kolkhóz is the short name for a collective farm, and it is claimed that more than 60 per cent. of the farms in Soviet Russia are collectivized.

Piatilétka, as has been shown before in these pages, means the Five-Year Plan, designed to "convert the country from backward, sometimes medieval technique, into a country with modern technique, to transform the USSR from a weak, agrarian country into a powerful industrial country."

The next strange word we meet in Soviet Russia is Zágs, which is the abbreviated name of the "Bureau for the Registration of Civil Actions and Occurrences," and of this organization, *Soviet Travel* remarks:

"In the Soviet Union, only civil marriages or divorces exist. People who wish to marry or divorce register themselves at Zágs. Births and deaths are also registered at Zágs.

"No special formalities are required for either marriage or divorce. The matter can be arranged in a few minutes. The persons to be married are asked whether they are of age, and whether they are already married to some one else. (Bigamy is not permissible, even for Moslems, in the USSR).

"No motives need be given by either party for divorce—the wish in itself is sufficient. Divorces do not free parents from support of minor children."

An oddity in the significance of a famous American word, "pioneer," which in Sovietland is spelled with an acute accent on the first "e," is that it is used to describe children of eight to fourteen years old who have joined a pioneer organization, and it is noted that:

"There are over a million Pioneers in the USSR. To be a Pioneer means to be the example for the other children—in the detachment, at school, at home—to be the organizer of other children, to be diligent, to help all Pioneers, to strengthen one's health, to learn as well as possible. But the fundamental thing is to help adults in the struggle, to take an active part in construction, and always to remember and carry out the teachings of Lenin. The Pioneers are the coming generation—the builders of the new life.

"The salute of the Pioneers is the right hand raised over the head with the fingers together. The five fingers are the five continents, international solidarity. Above the head means the interests of the organization are higher than personal interests for the Pioneers."

Cherry Blossom Madness in Japan

WHY do the Japanese go mad over cherry blossoms?

Why do they become absorbed in contemplation of cherry blossoms?

The answer is, according to the Tokyo *Kokumin*, that there is a special relationship between the cherry blossom and the character of the Japanese people.

The Japanese admire cherry blossoms for their grace, and, like the cherry blossoms, the Japanese are "graceful," and this newspaper continues:

"Lafcadio Hearn calls us a people of *kokoro* or heart. A Japanese carries his heart in the palm of his hand, as a French expression goes. He is ready at any moment to offer his heart to others. He believes in self-sacrifice. Sacrifice is his life and soul. No wonder that the Japanese are intensely patriotic.

"Foreigners admire Japanese women. They say that the Japanese women are beautiful. Why are they beautiful? It is not that they have fine skins, but they are graceful. They wear their clothes gracefully. They bear themselves gracefully. In short, Japanese women are beautiful because they have *kokoro*. And nothing can be more symbolic of the grace of the Japanese than the cherry blossom.

"Another characteristic of the Japanese people is determination. The resolution with which the Japanese troops acted in Jehol Province is typical of the Japanese nation. The cherry blossom has the property of resolution, as testified by the manner in which it falls.

"The Japanese go mad over cherry blossoms because they see in them so much which is common to them. They are charmed with the blossoms because they have spiritual sympathy with them. The cherry blossom is the spiritual friend of the Japanese. We see that friend only once a year. Is it any wonder that we drink in its honor and dance boisterously in our joy at seeing it?

"Foreigners learn the virtue of sacrifice from religion. The Japanese learn it from the cherry blossoms. People in Europe and America go mad over God. We go mad over cherry blossoms."

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LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE / DRAMA / MUSIC / FINE-ARTS / EDUCATION / CULTURE

Honoring Cecilia Beaux

"GLAD TO BELIEVE that woman's opportunity in the field of art is greater now than ever before."

This was Miss Cecilia Beaux's modest response to the gift of a gold medal, "the national achievement award of Chi Omega, presented annually to an American woman who has made an outstanding contribution to the culture of the world."

Mrs. Roosevelt was present when the award was given at the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh Street, New York. She had been one of those voting to honor Miss Beaux, and she exprest herself as gratified "in having an opportunity to do homage to a woman who does honor to this country and the men and women of this country."

Among other tributes, reported in the press, is that of Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect, and president of the National Academy of Design, who said the award was "a recognition of genius, and more than that—a recognition of the value of fine arts to civilization."

Miss Beaux might be called the grand old lady of the arts. With a face not unlike that of Dante, her hair white, and her bearing majestic, tho supported by a crutch, she is still active after a long life of achievement.

She was born in Philadelphia and studied under William Sartain and in the Julian Academy in Paris. Her work is mainly in portraiture, and is to be seen not only in our leading galleries but in the Luxembourg in Paris and the Uffizi in Florence, where she joins the great gallery of self-portraits.

IN Lucinda M. Bryant's "American Pictures and Their Painters," we read:

"One of the most charming portraits in all American art is Miss Beaux's 'Ernesta,' a late acquisition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The young woman is not unknown to us, for in 1896 she appeared a tiny tot holding the hand of her nurse, in the Salon of Champ de Mars, Paris, together with 'A New England Woman' and several others by Miss Beaux.

"Just here let me quote from M. Henri Rochefort, a prominent critic, who wrote of Miss Beaux's portrait of Dr. Grier in the Salon of 1896: 'I am compelled to admit, not without some chagrin, that not one of our female artists, Mademoiselle Abbema included, is strong enough to compete with the lady who has given us this year the portrait of Dr. Grier. Composition, flesh, texture, even drawing—everything is there, without affectation and without seeking for an effect.'

"When 'Ernesta' entered the gallery where she hangs in the museum, her personality asserted itself at once. She softened and harmonized and adjusted her surroundings, drawing all eyes to herself, yet emphasizing the beauty around her. She is lovely in her simplicity—alert and eager for life, yet with a poise of manner that brooks no liberties.

"This picture belongs in every girls' school in America. It stands as an incentive to simplicity in dress, reserve, eagerness for the good things of life, and girlishness in manner. To say that the work is superb is to reiterate that Miss Beaux is a master-painter and that her pictures are masterpieces."

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First Lady and First Painter

Mrs. Roosevelt visited New York to join in honoring Cecilia Beaux "who does honor to this country" in the arts.

Is Education Out of Step?

CASABIANCA WAS A MORON or he wouldn't have stood on the burning deck whence all but he had fled.

Thus Felicia Hemans's moral lesson of filial obedience is shot to pieces in present-day teaching by Prof. Harry Allen Overstreet, head of the department of philosophy of the College of the City of New York.

Professor Overstreet, reports the New York *Herald Tribune*, told the Maryland division, Child Study Association of America, that "the youth did not have the intelligence to adapt himself to a changing situation."

He was speaking of the barrenness of school-teaching. Recalling that he was taught to bound Kansas, and where the Missouri River rose, he comments: "Who cares where the Missouri River rose? Rivers have a way of rising somewhere."

HEYWOOD BROUN is another critic who wonders if education is keeping step with the changing times.

"I'm certainly for more utilitarianism in our schools," he writes in the New York *World-Telegram*. "I'd have my son know Seabury instead of Cicero."

He also inveighs against what he calls "a terminus in the process of education":

"That notion is fostered by our academic customs. The colleges hand a sheepskin to an impressionable young man, and tell him that he is a Bachelor of Arts. That gives him the impression that in some way he is through, and that he need never admit one other new idea into his head.

"We even speak of certain institutions for the inculcation of culture into young women as 'finishing schools,' as if graduation carried with it the sanctity of finality. But I wouldn't call it a sanctity. It should more properly be a stigma. I can not think of any branch of learning in which men should be encouraged to share a mourners' row with Alexander, and weep because there are no more worlds to conquer.

"It is true that the Bachelor may return to his university to become a Master of Arts or a Doctor of Philosophy, but even then he is a fool if he regards himself as finished. Einstein still looks through telescopes in search of some star which may lie a little beyond the farthest."

ALSO he believes "higher education" has done great damage to schools which are termed "secondary":

"In the private high schools, at any rate, the very valuable time of the pupils is too largely taken up with fitting them for college-entrance requirements. In this changing world it is quite possible that many of these boys and girls won't go to college. And I can think of no more inadequate preparation for life than an equipment to pass certain examinations which you are never going to take.

"It seems to me that all schools should from the very beginning undertake to fit scholars for life. I have never been for the dead langauages they taught me, in spite of the fact that I

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didn't learn very much about them. I am even less for the dead literature with which I was encumbered.

"In my second year of high school I had to read 'Silas Marner.' I had to read it because Yale or Harvard or Princeton might be interested in what I thought about it. And this still seems to me a singularly morbid curiosity. I have never held any dinner-table enthralled by recounting the plot. The book did not make me a better boy or a more useful citizen."

All of which sounds less profound when another columnist, "F. P. A.," in *The Herald Tribune*, tries to take the starch out of it:

"It seems to us that it is unfair of Mr. Broun to blame his failure to enthrall a dinner-table on his lack of ability to recount the plot of 'Silas Marner.' He might be a flop for any one of a hundred other reasons. But we do not believe that the book didn't make him a more useful citizen.

"To have it as required reading, presumably for an entrance examination in English, he now considers silly; and his rebelliousness at such things makes him a more interesting, and, therefore, a more useful, citizen. Also, our guess is if he had written a diatribe against 'Silas Marner,' he would have passed his exam with flying colors, his notion of which would probably be 71, 70 being the passing mark.

"'I'd have my son know Seabury instead of Cicero,' he says, with what seems to him an underestimate of his son's abilities. Intellects have advanced since Mr. Broun was a student. It is now possible for a boy to know Seabury and Cicero. . . . We must refer again to the Princeton Glee Club. Some of those boys could not only sing, but also play backgammon."

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

Miss Beaux's "Ernesta"

"Belongs in every girls' school in America."

The Cover

The oriole is one of our migratory birds, whose range is from tropical America to southern Canada.

"Baltimore Oriole" is what we sometimes call them, a name given it by Linnæus, whose first specimen came from Maryland, in complimentary allusion to the fact that the colors of the male were those of the livery of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, then proprietor of that colony.

They are famous architects, as the picture on the cover shows, unless we should call them weavers. In the present instance the weavers were assisted by the artist to a plentiful supply of yarn, but those of their fellows who fail of assistance are obliged to fall back upon what refuse is available, such as strands of grass, strings, hair, and vegetable fibers with which to build their nests.

Dr. Williams has hung out variously colored yarns, red in particular, to experiment on the color sense of his orioles at Roxbury, Connecticut, where he lives. He finds the birds take willingly to red, and his varicolored nests are the only ones of the kind in this country, probably in the world.

Beginning May 15, an exhibition of etchings by the Haden Etching Club, the members all doctors and amateur etchers, will be held at the Kennedy Galleries in New York. Dr. Williams will show specimens of his etchings and also some of the curious nests abandoned by former visitors on their migratory flight.

Later on Dr. Williams, who is known throughout the country as a lecturer on birds, will hold a one-man show in New York of his paintings and etchings, fifty in all being nest pictures.

Country people know the orioles by the more descriptive term of "hang-nests," and the artist has demonstrated the propriety of the name from the pensile form the nest is taking.

They are brilliant in plumage, and are delightful singers.

Henry Smith Williams, the artist, was represented on our cover of May 14, 1932. He then told us that he preferred to paint the human figure, but still paints birds, animals, and landscapes.

He began drawing from nature when he was eight years old, and had painted hundreds of pictures and sold a lot of illustrations before he had any instruction in art.

Then he studied in the Art Students League in New York and later in various ateliers abroad. "I have never allied myself with any school of art," he says, "but interpret nature to suit my own eyes and imagination—as nearly as I can."

"The Question of Our Speech"

Henry James did not live to see the glory of Hollywood.

If he had, one of his great surprizes might be to find Hollywood the final arbiter of "the question of our speech," the theme upon which he lectured us during his last visit to his native land.

Hollywood, without exactly defining how good the best is, has declared that "the best speaking voices in America come from New England."

While New England is perhaps taking calmly the news of what she all along knew, the New York *Herald Tribune* examines the possible effect of the verdict upon the rest of the country:

"A film-test director for one of the largest film studios asserts that there is no comparison between the clarity and clipt enunciation of Yankee heritage and the slurring and false evaluation characteristic of other reaches of the land.

"The worst speech is cultivated in Texas, he contends, and people from the Middle West speak from the backs of their heads instead of from their diaphragms. Of 250 applicants for screen work this studio gave auditions to fifteen and employment to three, about a representative average, and of those favored a predominant majority hailed from Down East.

"This will, of course, be no news to New Englanders, who have for so long conceded their superior merit in almost every field of endeavor as almost to have forgotten about it. But it will probably be a rude shock to citizens of Dallas and Sauk Center.

"Probably, however, what the test director refers to is not the approximate Oxford vernacular of Harvard Square and Mount Vernon Street so much as the unadorned, modulated English of, say, Connecticut.

"Actors and radio-announcers know that there is no blight so devastating to wide-spread popularity as too English a speech, and the chances are that the best New England diction (diction being what a Brooklynite once defined as 'de cherce of woids') derives from the hill towns of the Nutmeg State, from the Berkshires, or from the not too rural reaches of Vermont."

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Mrs. Buck Under Fire As a "Heretic"

WHEN SHE WAS A LITTLE blue-eyed girl and she had some of the gold of the sun in her dark brown hair, she used sometimes to cuddle up in a small cave by the sea and watch the turbulent currents and eddies that broke on the rough coast.

And always would presently come some big wave that would gather up all the disjointed and wilful waves into one, and the tangled waters would become smooth.

In later years that king wave, as she calls it, became to Mrs. Pearl S. Buck the symbol of the unifying forces of the Christ. But it doesn't matter to her whether Christ "was magic in a supernatural sense or not." It is enough for her that men have conceived Him in their dreams and visioned in Him the image of God.

And she wishes that men wouldn't believe and teach that the God who gave us the Christ would condemn to eternal punishment those who had never heard of Him, like, for instance, her friends the Chinese.

All this smacks of heresy to Dr. J. Gresham Machen, stern shepherd of the Fundamentalist fold in the Presbyterian Church, and he is urgent that Mrs. Buck be dismissed as a missionary by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Defeated in his first effort, he is going to take the case to the rank and file of the Church. A firm Calvinist and a hardy fighter, he will be satisfied with nothing less than the discharge of the whole missionary board, which he condemns for condoning heresies, and its replacement by stanch believers in the cardinal Christian doctrines. It is the old controversy in a new setting, but other familiar names are brought to book again.

MRS. BUCK, whose name and place in literature are familiar to our readers, says in an article in *The Cosmopolitan* that Christ to her is that king wave of her childhood visits to the sea, "that force shaping out of the universe, still living, still tireless in truth."

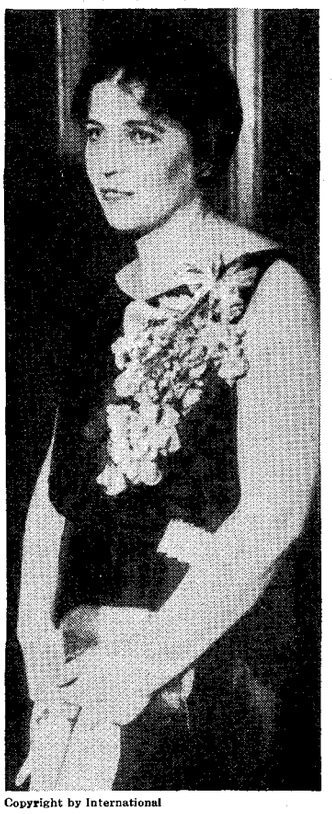
A Stern Calvinist

Dr. J. Gresham Machen will carry his fight against Mrs. Buck and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to "the people of the Church."

What He is materially she doesn't know, and she says, "I see He is not often truly believed in, even by those who profess to be His followers; He who is most simple and unafraid, how can men who are not simple and who are full of little fears or of some great fear truly believe in Him?" No magic is needed, she says, "no creeds, nothing except the pondering of ourselves into that greatest simplicity."

And what if Christ never lived? "If there existed mind or minds, dreams, hopes, imaginations, sensitive enough to the human soul and all its needs, perceptive enough to receive such heavenly imprint on the spirit as to be able to conceive a personality like Christ's and portray Him for us with such matchless simplicity as He is portrayed, then Christ lived and lives, whether He was once one body and one soul, or whether He is the essence of men's highest dreams."

Other examples of Mrs. Buck's "heresy" are contained in an article in *Harper's Magazine*, repeating substantially an address she delivered before 1,200 Presbyterian women in New York, which was quoted in these pages November 26, 1932. In that article Mrs. Buck referred to the doctrine that the "heathen" races are damned unless they hear the Gospel, and calls this belief "a magic religion," adding: "I agree with the Chinese who feel that their people should be protected from such superstition."



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She Believes in Christ

Whether He actually lived or not But no creeds are needed, says Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, famous missionary and novelist, and she is accused of heresy.

"We have sent ignorant people as missionaries, we have sent mediocre people, we have sent arrogant people, we have sent superstitious people who have taught superstitious creeds and theories and have made the lives of hungry-hearted people wretched and sad," wrote Mrs. Buck.

A demand to know what action the Board of Foreign Missions would take regarding continuance of Mrs. Buck as a missionary was made at a meeting of the New Brunswick Presbytery, in Trenton, New Jersey, by Dr. Machen, professor at the Westminster Theological Seminary of Philadelphia. Dr. Robert E. Speer, senior secretary of the board, indicated that Mrs. Buck was one of two missionaries who are under consideration by the Board because of certain doctrinal utterances. Dr. Speer, we read in press reports, makes it understood that the Board would not sanction departures from Presbyterian doctrine, and, referring to Mrs. Buck's case, said, "the only question remaining is as to the Christian method by which we should proceed in dealing with it."

A MOTION to present an overture to the next General Assembly asking the assembly "to take care to elect to positions on the Board of Foreign Missions" only persons whose views are doctrinally sound was defeated, and the presbytery adopted a motion commending the Board, and directed that this resolution be forwarded to the General Assembly.

Several members of the Board of Foreign Missions deplore Dr. Machen's charges against Mrs. Buck, according to the United Press, which quotes Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, junior secretary of the Board, as saying: "Ours is a feeling of friendly cooperation, a desire to understand and arrange a hard matter. We are no inquisitors." This has reference to an invitation to Mrs. Buck for a "friendly interview" with the Board. Dr. McAfee describes Dr. Machen as "an extreme Fundamentalist."

"The whole business is thoroughly regrettable," says Dr. Charles S. Erdman, president of the Board, according to the same United Press dispatch. "What the result of Dr. Machen's

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High speed, Low speed, Any speed

double-range

The Mobiloil Chart of

Make and Model	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
BUICK	AF	BB	BB	BB	BB
CADILLAC	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
CHEVROLET	A	A	AF	AF	AF
CHRYSLER (Imperial 6, 70, 77)	—	—	—	BB	BB
CHRYSLER (8-cyl.)	AF	AF	BB	—	—
CHRYSLER (all others)	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
DE SOTO	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
DODGE	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
ESSEX	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
FORD	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
FRANKLIN	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
HUDSON	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
HUPMOBILE	AF	BB	BB	BB	BB
LA SALLE	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB

For cars not listed see complete

Car makers say: "Good Oil is Cheaper than Repair Bills!"

FORD: "Only high grade engine oil should be used... Inferior oils have a tendency to carbonize quickly, also 'gum up' on piston rings, valve stems and bearings."

STUDEBAKER: "Use nothing but highest quality oil... The use of a poor quality or improper grade of oil will materially shorten the life of the engine in your car."

CHEVROLET: "Good oil is cheaper than repair bills. None but the best grades should be used."

PLYMOUTH: "Lubricating with best materials and utmost care will be repaid many times by long wear and good service."

PACKARD: "Do not use cheap or little known lubricants. High grade lubricants are the most economical in the long run."

CHRYSLER: "Care should be taken when selecting engine oil to make certain it is of highest quality."

* * *

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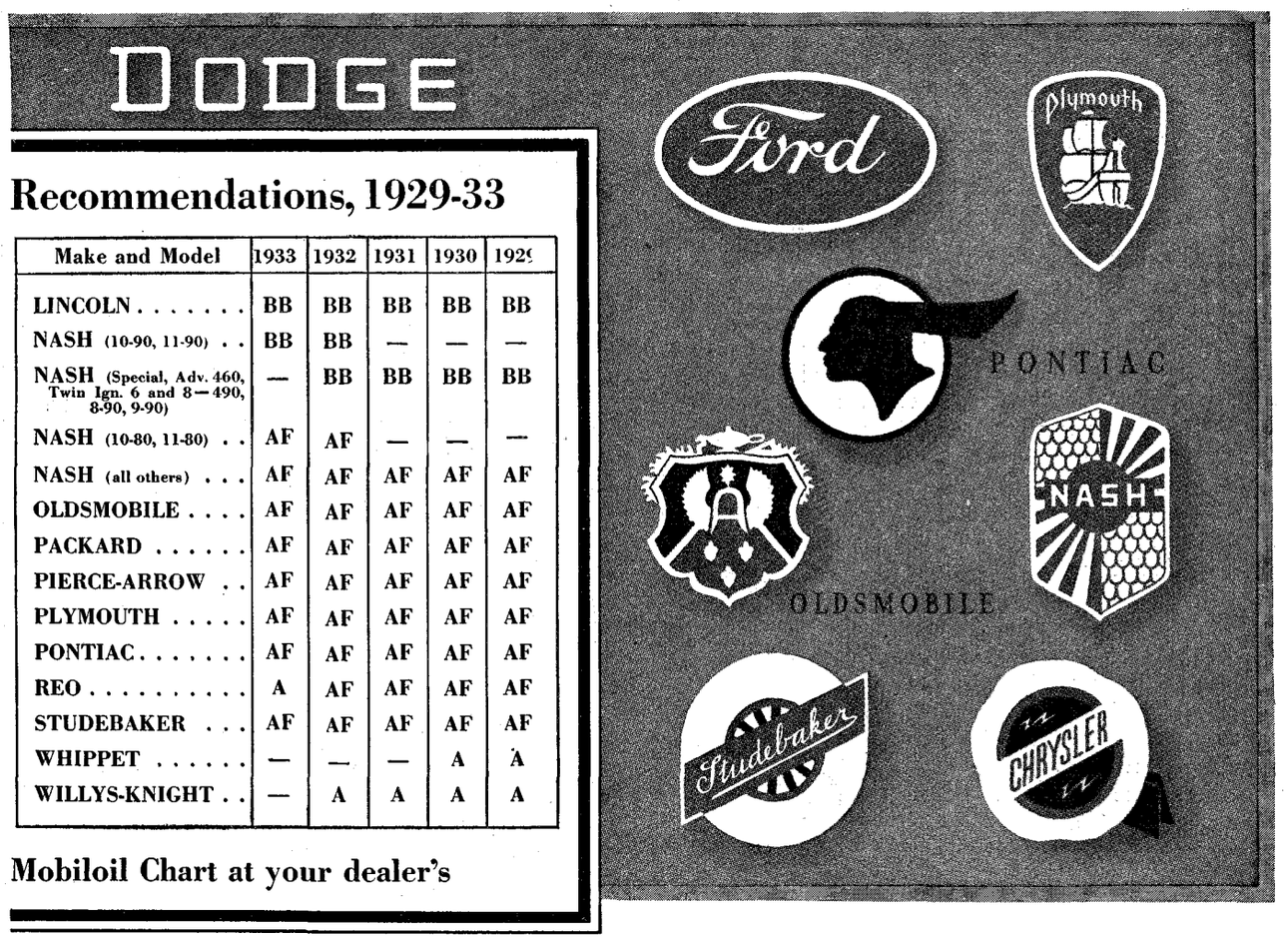

Recommendations, 1929-33

Make and Model	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
LINCOLN	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
NASH (10-90, 11-90)	BB	BB	—	—	—
NASH (Special, Adv. 460, Twin Ign. 6 and 8—490, 8-90, 9-90)	—	BB	BB	BB	BB
NASH (10-80, 11-80)	AF	AF	—	—	—
NASH (all others)	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
OLDSMOBILE	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PACKARD	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PIERCE-ARROW	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PLYMOUTH	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
PONTIAC	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
REO	A	AF	AF	AF	AF
STUDEBAKER	AF	AF	AF	AF	AF
WHIPPET	—	—	—	A	A
WILLYS-KNIGHT	—	A	A	A	A

Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's

With Mobiloil, however, you can drive at any speed with certainty of protection. Mobiloil is a *double-range* oil. Its extra stamina at extremes of speed has made it the world's largest-selling oil.

The double-range principle gives you full rich lubrication at all speeds. At slow speeds double-range Mobiloil will not gum up pistons, valves and rings. You get no hard carbon. At high speeds — unlike ordinary oils — double-range Mobiloil does not thin out dangerously. Your engine gets full protection. *Your car lasts longer.* Meanwhile you use less oil and spend less for repairs.

Decide to make sure of these savings in *your* car now. See your Mobiloil dealer today!

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action will be I can not say. Dr. Machen is exceedingly sure of his own position always, and very persistent."

It was revealed, however, we read, that the Board has been disturbed at the reaction of Presbyterians to Mrs. Buck's magazine articles. The Church depends on annual contributions for support of its missionary work, and it is disquieting, says the dispatch, to receive letters saying: "Why should we deprive ourselves to pay missionaries if a competent observer like Mrs. Buck finds them narrow-minded and unchristian?"

Nothing daunted by his defeat at Trenton, Dr. Machen proposes to carry the fight to "the people of the Church."

"Mrs. Buck," he says in an interview with the United Press, "has publicly stated she is opposed to the old-fashioned, Bible-believing religion, and yet the Board of Foreign Missions accepts funds from persons who believe in the old-fashioned Christianity for the support of such missionaries. To any fair-minded man it is simply dishonest to accept money under misrepresentation, and that is what the Board is doing. By their mere toleration of her as a missionary, they stamp their approval on policies opposed to the doctrines of the Church."

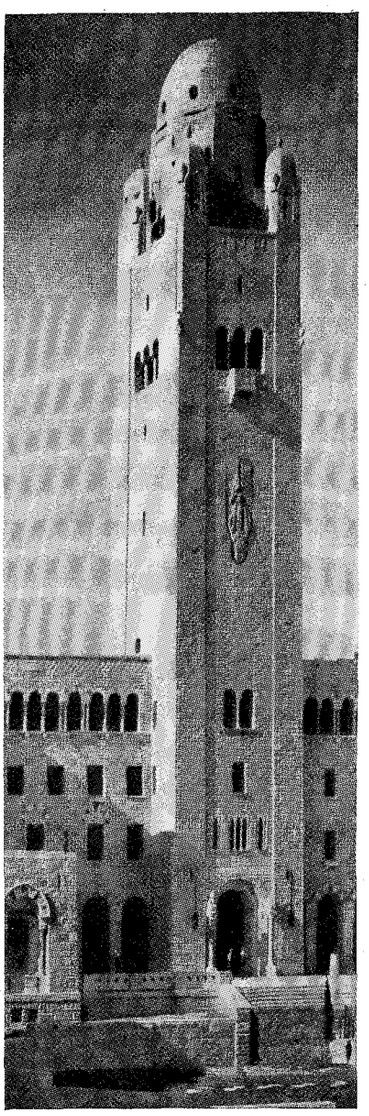
"THE issue is important if for no other reason than that thousands of dollars are sent annually from American churches to foreign lands where the process of Christianization is going on," comments the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. "Those in the United States who contribute so much have a right to have the problem settled to their satisfaction. Of course, the spiritual aspect of the situation is one that can not be so evaluated, but its importance is greater, for from it comes the urge that makes the yearly donations to missionary work possible."

The spread of the Christian faith has been mighty, observes the Seattle *Times*. Yet, it remarks, "the most dependable statistics on religious affiliations of all kinds show that of the 1,849,500,000 who profess attachment to one religion or another, only 682,400,000 call themselves Christians. Billions have died during the Christian era, and the number passed on before the advent of that era is incalculable. It is hard to think that so many have been irretrievably lost, that so many more are doomed, as the measure of Mrs. Buck's threatened chastisement would imply."

To make a scapegoat of Mrs. Buck, says the Hartford *Courant*, "would be unfair from the liberal point of view, because the important thorough criticism which now confronts the Fundamentalists does not come from this one woman who has devoted her life to understanding an ancient alien people in the throes of a titanic metamorphosis," and it suggests:

"Let the attack be upon the findings of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry. Until that controversy is decided in their favor, the Fundamentalists may well forbear to bring into further question Mrs. Buck's statements. The solid front of the investigating commission, representing seven Protestant denominations, with its first-hand research, its sober judgment and its powerful backing, is not only the logical but the primary object for criticism.

"To divert attention to Mrs. Buck is to endeavor to place the controversy on a personal and emotional basis, rather than to decide it by earnest but impersonal and unimpassioned study."



To the One God

The "Jesus Tower" of the new Y. M. C. A. in Jerusalem, whose work will be, says Lord Allenby, "interracial, interfaith, without any distinction of country or creed."

The Y. M. C. A. in Jerusalem

ON A BRIGHT DECEMBER DAY sixteen years ago Lord Allenby and his troops occupied Jerusalem and ended four hundred years of Turkish rule. No shot was fired on the city sacred to three monotheistic religions; no breach was made in her historic walls. Lord Allenby entered bare-headed and afoot.

His armies had traversed the historic Conqueror's way from Egypt, while the Arabs and Lawrence on their right swept up from the Hedjaz across the hostile desert, through Transjordania, fighting hard all the way. It was the last of more than forty captures of the holy city in thirty-four centuries of recorded history. Trampled on uncounted times by alien feet, buffeted as the prize of conflicting religions, destroyed and raised again, Jerusalem, say historians, has exercised more influence on the world than Athens, Rome, or Constantinople.

Now history unfolds another scene in the great pageant—this of peace. High on the façade of a new tower which looks upon the Mount of Olives are engraved these words of the prophet Isaiah: "Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation."

It is the Jesus Tower of the new Y. M. C. A. group of buildings, given by James N. Jarvie, of Montclair, New Jersey, as "a memorial and pious offering to the One Lord, God of Christian, Jew, and Moslem alike."

Completed five years after construction was begun, the group of buildings was recently dedicated by Viscount Allenby, last of the Crusaders, as "a worthy home for the Y. M. C. A. for the Holy Land," the day of dedication coinciding with the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Arab, Jew, and Christian participated in the ceremony, among those from afar being Dr. John R. Mott, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, and Miss Amelia Jarvie, niece of Mr. Jarvie, who gave the 4,000-pipe organ, played during the ceremony by Mrs. D. H. Dechard, an American organist.

Hard by, barely a stone's throw away, are Calvary and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Beyond, in the sacred Haram, stand the mosques of Omar and of El Aksa, and there, below Mount Nebo, lies the grave of him who led the Children of Israel out of the house of bondage.

"Here," said Lord Allenby in his address, broadcast to the world, "is a spot whose atmosphere is peace, where political and religious jealousies can be forgotten, and international unity be fostered and developed."

THE entire project, said the great military leader and Christian, "is a gesture of friendship by British and American citizens toward Moslems, Jews and their own Palestinian co-religionists, intended and calculated to promote a better understanding of each other, in the city which is holy to all three faiths." He continued, in part:

"Its work will be interracial, interfaith, without any distinction of country or creed; in the interests and for the benefit of both sexes.

"Here, in Jerusalem, a city revered by all, in the heart of Palestine, a land which has been from remote ages till recent

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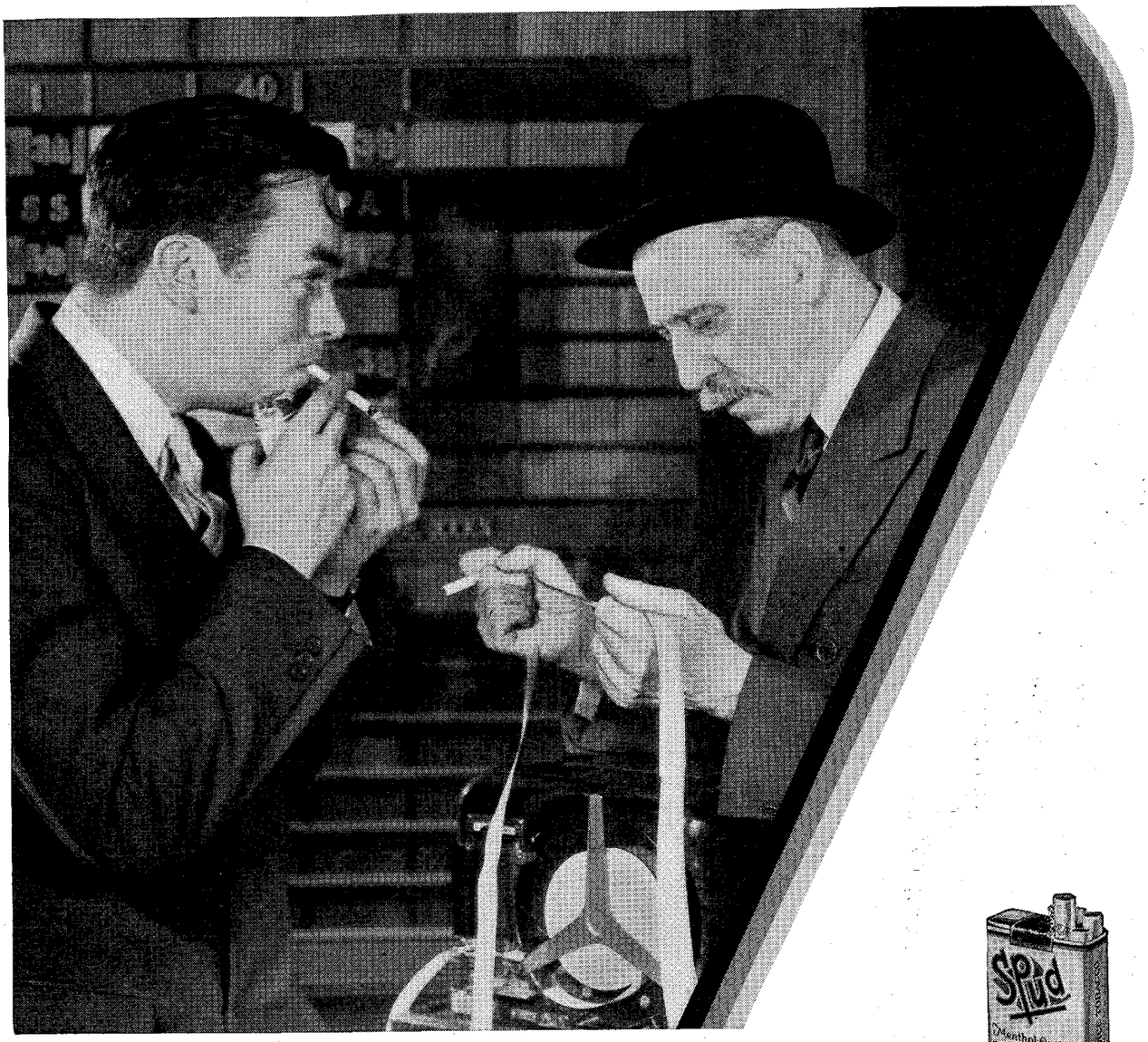

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years the scene of almost incessant wars, is erected an international monument of peace and brotherhood.

"And, tho the goal may not yet be in sight, progress is visible; signs are not wanting that animosities are becoming weaker.

"To-day, a feeling is widening—and growing into conviction—that war is not a satisfactory method of settling disputes; that ordeal by battle brings, eventually, gain to neither combatant. . . .

"Let us, then, hope, or rather, let us confidently believe that here at last we are witnessing the inception of an accord—liberal and without reserve—destined to extend, unceasingly and illimitably its power until it brings together in perpetual amity all the peoples on earth."

THE commanding site of the buildings was secured through the good offices of the Holy Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, and is the gift of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, in which the British National Council and a group of Jewish friends in Manchester, England, shared. Mr. Jarvie gave $1,000,000 for the buildings, and gifts for other purposes associated with the project have been made by Americans.

The group of buildings, a story in stone, much of which was quarried on the site, is composed of three principal structures, blended into a unified whole, symbolic of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity—Three in One and One in Three. This grouping, says the official description, also expresses the threefold function of the Y. M. C. A.—the development of body, mind, and spirit.

The architectural design is Byzantine, adopted as typical of many of the early churches in the Near East, but modified to meet modern requirements. On the façade of the central building, just below the cornice, three inscriptions appear. They are among the greatest expressions of the three monotheistic faiths to which Jerusalem is sacred.

On the north side is the Hebrew inscription, "The Lord our God is one Lord" (Deut. 6:4); on the south side, from the chapter by Mohammed in the Koran, "There is no God but God," and in the center, flanking the tower, in Aramaic, "I am the way" (John 14:6).

The "Jesus Tower," we read, is the main architectural feature of the group. Rising to a majestic height, it commands, from its observation gallery, a panoramic view of the city and the countryside probably unexcelled in the environs of Jerusalem. Above its portal is inscribed the great Messianic prophecy (Isaiah 9:6), "And His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

The corner-stone carries this inscription, chosen by the donor: "These buildings are given to the glory of God and in remembrance of His only begotten Son."

Expressing its confidence that, "there is no intention in anybody's mind of using this structure or its facilities for undermining the faith of Jews or Moslems, who, like Christians, honor their holy places in the Palestinian city," the Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Jerusalem will be proud of the center, but may well be prouder of the spirit that governed the gift and governs its administration. And it is pleasant for us to think that the liberalism of the Y. M. C. A. is wholly of a piece with the liberalism that is coming to dominate the Christian fields everywhere on earth."

H. Stanley Todd

The "Christ Triumphant"

A new conception of the Savior by Col. H. Stanley Todd which has aroused much attention and is to be exhibited in the Hall of Religion at the Chicago Century of Progress.

A New Conception of Christ

OUT FOR AN EVENING WALK, he was drawn by the strange beauty of the sky. There was something mystic in the panorama of the heavens. It was as if a master hand were shifting cloudy scenes and giving him vague glimpses of another world. Suddenly the drifting fleece formed an outline of the Cross.

After thirty-five years the inspiration he had sought came to him, and Col. H. Stanley Todd, engineer, Red Cross man and artist, hastened to his studio. In seven hours, working without halt and without a model, he painted "The Nazarene," or "Christ Triumphant," which has caught the eye of public, clergy, and fellow artists. Here is not the conventional "Man of Sorrows," but the Man who overcame sorrow and triumphed over death.

The painting has been exhibited in the Newhouse Galleries in New York and St. Louis, and in the churches of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island. Ten thousand people, it is estimated, who attended an Easter dawn service on Colonel Todd's estate near Huntington, Long Island, filed through his studio, after the benediction, to see "The Nazarene."

Reproductions of it have been sent to Pope Pius XI, to King Albert of the Belgians, and to the Bishop of Liverpool, who some months ago proclaimed the need of a more virile presentation of the Savior.

PRAISED in *The Federal Council Bulletin* for its "strength, charm, grace, courage," Colonel Todd's conception draws approval also from Father James W. Gillis, editor of *The Catholic World*. "I recall," he writes, "Sir Joseph Duveen's statement in court that he knew an 'Old Master' not by rule of thumb or by minute investigation, but by living under the roof with it for six months. I am sure that your painting would bear that test."

The Federal Council of Churches will exhibit the painting in the Hall of Religion at the Chicago Century of Progress this summer.

Colonel Todd's conception of Christ is a blond, blue-eyed Christ, with determined mouth and an air of virility.

"It is the Christ who drove the money-changers from the temple—the Christ who faced Pilate, eyes intense with the splendor of the vision that He saw," says Dr. William F. Sunday, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, in which the painting was exhibited. "There is humanity and compassion and that infinite love which is Christ. But the power and vision of the force of the personality of Christ are so definitely depicted as to overshadow these more familiar attributes of the Savior. It is a conception that must be studied before the full force of its meaning strikes the witness."

Colonel Todd, we read in the New York *American*, has been pictured as an "American artist with an international mind." During the World War he served in the Intelligence Division of the General Staff in Washington, and was later appointed Director of the Red Cross in Belgium and France in the days following the Armistice.

Among his best-known portraits are the Countess of Dudley, the Duke of Somerset, Cardinal Newman, President McKinley, and President Roosevelt.

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What Wrecked the "Akron"?

"THE WEATHER," ANSWERS C. L. Mitchell, principal meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Unusually violent vertical currents of air, such as are commonly found along the "wind-shift line" of a storm area, are suspected of having caused the *Akron* disaster.

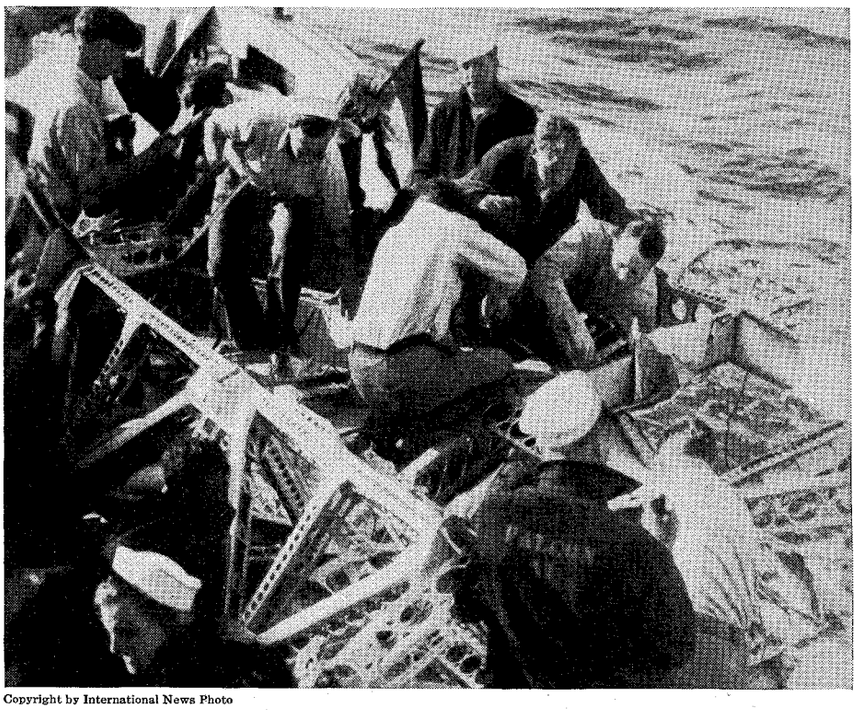
Mr. Mitchell informs Science Service that such a line did extend out over the sea near Barnegat at the time of the *Akron's* last voyage, and that thunder-storms, the usual accompaniment of a "line storm," had been observed late Monday night. Says a wire report of the Service (Washington):

"Dr. W. J. Humphreys, the Weather Bureau's leading physicist, explained that these vertical air-currents are caused by the encounter of masses of warm and cold air. Since there is a marked difference in the specific gravity of such air masses, the warmer air tends to rise, and the cold to flow to the bottom, thereby setting up 'boiling' currents very similar to those which can be seen in a kettle of water being heated on a stove.

"Such vertical currents, he said, may leap upward or plunge downward as much as twenty thousand feet, so that even if the *Akron* had been flying at an apparently safe height when one of them caught her, she might have been whirled upward and demoralized, or forced downward and caught by the waves. While a modern rigid airship can defy ordinary vertical gusts with impunity, these vertical winds are so powerful that propellers and rudders are of no avail against them.

"Vertical winds often have very sharp boundaries, and a pair of them, one blowing up and the other down, may exist within a few feet of each other. The 'line storm' that destroyed the *Akron's* ill-fated predecessor, the *Shenandoah*, apparently caught that airship in such a pair of oppositely flowing vertical air-currents.

"Two other possible causes of destruction were considered by Dr. Humphreys, tho he thinks them less likely than the air-currents. These are lightning and wet snow. Altho the *Akron's* lifting gas was the non-inflammable helium, lightning could still do the ship harm by damaging the frame or putting the engines or control mechanisms out of order. And if she was flying high enough to be in a region of snowfall she might have caught a sufficient load of wet snow to rob her of her reserve buoyancy and bear her down toward the sea."



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Bringing Up the Wreckage of the "Akron"

THE disastrous end of the great airship, we are told, was due to conditions no more within the reach of human control than was the jagged iceberg that sunk the great steamer *Titanic* on her maiden voyage in 1912.

She could justly be reckoned a "safe" ship, and the same claim can fairly be made for her sister ship, the *Macon*, just completed at the Goodyear-Zeppelin air dock at Akron, Ohio. Says another report of Science Service:

"Strength of the hull of the *Macon* is obtained by making it of double construction, a hull within a hull, with sufficient space between the two shells for a man to walk upright, and with a veritable webwork of triangular cross-bracing connecting them. This makes for ease of inspection of all details of the framework and prompt detection of developing weakness.

"In addition to the lift given by the non-inflammable safety gas, helium, the ship can boost itself by the 'dynamic lift' of its propellers, actuated by eight independent power plants, thus insuring the navigability of the ship, even if several of the motors should be disabled at once."

An official statement published by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation while the *Akron* was still building and the *Macon* no further along than the planning stage, says of the safety features of the latest and largest of the rigid-type airships:

"The safety of the new ships will be the combined result of a great structural strength, multiplicity of independent means, practically entire elimination of fire risk, and accessibility.

"Too much emphasis can not be given to the structural strength of these ships, which is considerably in excess of that found in previous ships. Sufficient strength has been provided to meet such conditions as (a) violent maneuvers of the rudder, vertical and horizontal, both alone and in combination; (b) flying at excessive angles of pitch due either to surplus buoyancy or to using the maximum available dynamic lift; (c) ship flying at full speed into a perpendicular gust region having a speed of sixty feet per second and a sharp border line."

Radium Treatment for Insanity

RADIOACTIVITY lends itself with the happiest results to the treatment of insanity.

So says Prof. Gabriel Petit, French expert, who has injected radioactive salts, very diluted, into the veins of horses.

Says the *Journal* (Paris):

"Professor Petit had remarked that the metal fixt itself in the nervous centers.

"The idea occurred to him to apply the same treatment to man.

"He did not mean to make the application directly.

"Instead of injecting the radioactive 'salt' he injected the serum of horses already 'radioactivated.'

"His experiments took place first of all at Charenton with the aid of Dr. Marchand, and later he worked at the Henri Rousselle hospital under the 'control' of Drs. Toulouse and Courtois.

"The radioactive salt employed was thorium X.

"Some fifty-two patients afflicted with melancholia, mental confusion, and even raving madness, were treated.

"The results have been encouraging, for more than half the patients were cured, while a large majority of them were improved by the treatment.

"Professor Petit has ascertained definitely that the serum does not act through the medium of shock, but by means of the radioactive substance it contains.

"We may therefore say with a reasonable degree of confidence that we have here a new method of treatment for patients whose cases are often pronounced hopeless."

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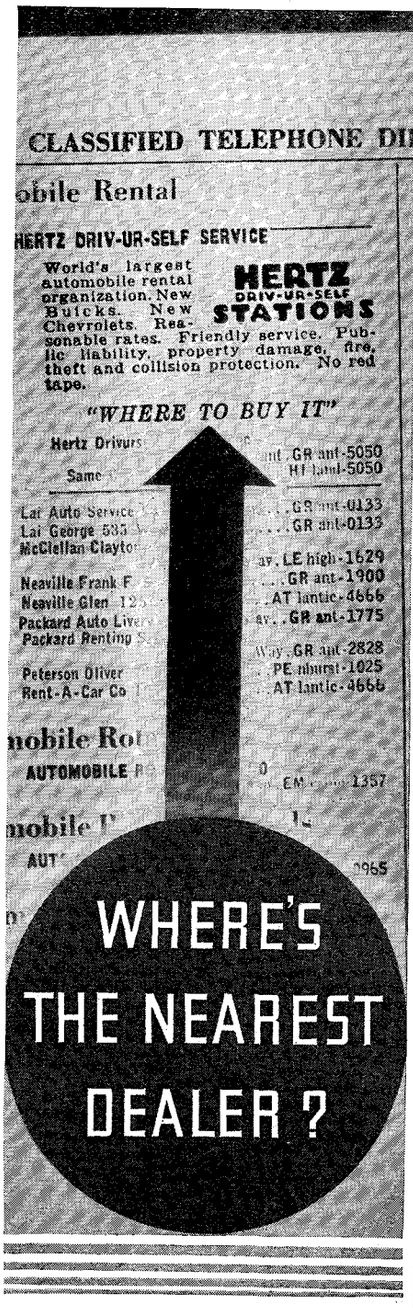
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World's largest automobile rental organization. New Buicks. New Chevrolets. Reasonable rates. Friendly service. Public liability, property damage, fire, theft and collision protection. No red tape.
HERTZ DRIV-UR-SELF STATIONS
"WHERE TO BUY IT"
WHERE'S THE NEAREST DEALER ?

. . . here's how to find the answer quickly

Here's a time-saving tip. Doubly useful to folks who travel . . . helpful to stay-at-homes.

To locate a nearby dealer or service station for an advertised product, turn to your *classified* telephone book.

Look for the trade name of the brand you want—G. E. refrigerators, Goodrich tires, 'blue coal', for example. There you'll find names, addresses and telephone numbers of authorized dealers or service stations.

"WHERE TO BUY IT"

The Personality of a Light Bulb

HEREDITY and environment, the social factors so important in building character in human beings, also mold the personality of an electric-light bulb.

At any rate, this statement was made at the Grand Central Palace, in New York, recently by H. S. Broadbent, engineer of the Westinghouse Lamp Company.

This opinion was advanced during a talk on "Why Lamps Behave Like Human Beings" before the Electrical Association of New York, one in a series which the Association is sponsoring for electrical contractors and dealers. To quote a press account:

Parenthood or heredity actually exercises a very definite influence on the performance of an incandescent lamp after it leaves the factory to make its illuminating way in the world.

The number of years' experience in manufacture back of an incandescent lamp determines the quality of its heredity.

As to the environment of an electric lamp, that is gaged by conditions of dirt in which it burns.

Dirty globes or shades are a yoke around the neck of the lamp in that they hinder its progress in life and hurry its path to the gutter.

FOOD, so important to human life, finds its likeness, according to Mr. Broadbent, in the character and regularity of voltage poured into its filament. Irregularity in meals induces a long face on a human being, and electricity, if it comes irregularly and insufficiently, will irritate a lamp bulb. He goes on:

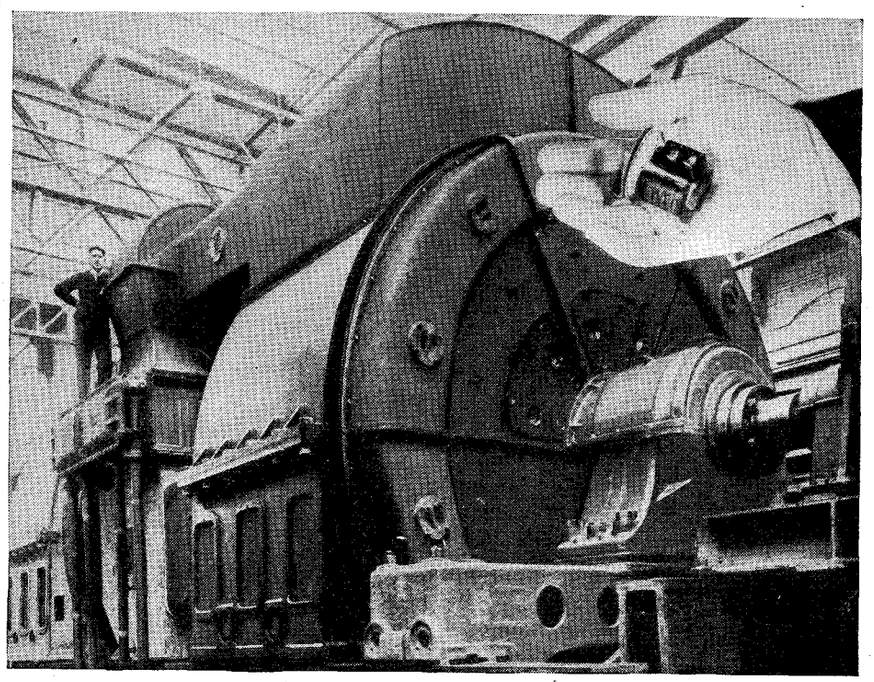
Comparing a light bulb to a human being is not so silly as it might seem at first, because their death-rates, as measured by mortality curves, are amazingly similar.

The slow, easy-going individual will usually live longer than the high-strung active person, but the happy medium of the two extremes is usually the average, or life expectancy.

The same is true of the life of bulbs. One burned under-voltage produces dimmer light, but lasts much longer, while a lamp burned over-voltage gives brighter light, but dies young.

As a rule, lamp bulbs are designed for a certain average life-expectancy, and any interruption of their regular habits will quite definitely influence their Design for Living.

To delve even deeper into the private life of a lamp bulb, in these timely days of three-point-two, Mr. Broadbent disclosed that electric lamps might even be classed as sinners. "They do not drink," he said, "but alcohol is used in their construction, performing a function in the manufacture of the cement which holds the base and glass bulb together."



The Largest Motor and the Smallest

The Largest Motor and the Smallest

FOUR enormous motors, each rated at 40,000 horse-power, will be installed in the new French liner *Normandie*, to propel this 75,000-ton liner at a speed of thirty knots. According to engineers of the General Electric Company, these are the most powerful motors ever built. Says R. B. Reid of the company's news bureau, in a press bulletin (Schenectady, N. Y.):

The airplane carriers, *Saratoga* and *Lexington*, which have the largest motors of any American vessel, are each equipped with eight motors of 22,500 horse-power each.

The motor held in the palm of the hand is the smallest made by General Electric to operate on a regular 110-volt circuit. It is rated at thirty-three hundred-millionths (.00000033) of a horse-power. It is used in delicate electric meters.

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The Scientist's "Big Head"

MACROCEPHALISM, a recent writer calls it, which is saying the same thing in Greek.

This, we are told, is the disease that is afflicting the modern scientific theorist.

He has forgotten that, however far we go, there will still be further depths to plumb.

The critic is Prof. L. M. Passano, of the department of mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Writing in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.), he says:

There was a time when the scientist was modest. Only within recent years has he attained to the footstools before the thrones of the truly great and wealthy, and his success illustrates a curious phase of evolution in which a new disease, bacterium or bug attacks a species, of which those only survive who are fit.

The disease, which may be called "macrocephalism," had for some time been prevalent in big-business circles. At about the time of the World War the contagion spread to the chemists who, by their researches into deadly instruments, helped to intensify the horror of war and to enrich themselves.

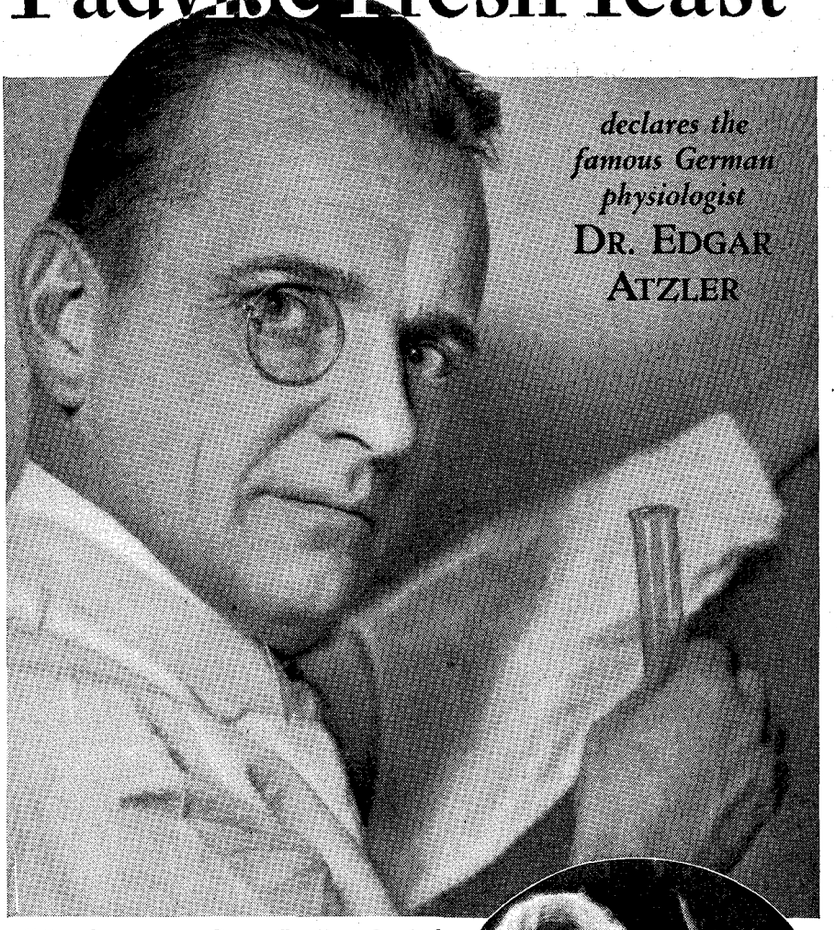
In the meantime the chemist and physicist, finding they had many things in common, had begun to fraternize and to banquet each other. Thus the contagion spread to the physicists, and among them the epidemic is now raging at its height.

The most interesting and remarkable symptom of macrocephalism is that it causes the patient to know—or to think he knows—everything. The patient will undertake the solution of every problem of science, economics, politics, or finance. All of which would be very comforting to mankind were it not that all the solutions are infused with the vagueness, the vacuity, of a mind working under the influence of disease.

EFFORTS to treat the disease have met with little success. Dr. Astronomy, with his mysticism, and Dr. Biology, with his materialism, have succeeded only in catching the disease themselves—in a somewhat mild form, since their opportunities for service are limited. The only treatment in any degree helpful has been that of the mathematician, and this has been vitiated by the fact that it starts from an incorrect diagnosis, and is almost exclusively based upon empiricism. Dr. Passano goes on:

There may be dissenting voices to what has been written, but to the assertion that, here and now, the world in which mankind lives is the world of possessions, there will be no dissent. The scientist has pulled science down from her altars to make her the servant of industrial expansion. He is forming "fellowships of super-scholars," intellectual super-chambers of commerce to guard the interests of his class. He will succeed, but like the investors of 1929 he forgets that there is a debit side to the ledger. He will succeed, but he will lose what Lord Dunsany calls "that elusive thing that lies just beyond the limit to which science has penetrated." But one thing he will not lose. He will still be one in the great fellowship of the macrocephalists.

"For *run-down* feeling I advise Fresh Yeast"



declares the famous German physiologist DR. EDGAR ATZLER

"Yeast has an extraordinary effect," says Dr. Atzler

DR. ATZLER is director of the celebrated Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Dortmund, Germany. He explains:

"Every day wastes form in the body. When the intestines do not function properly, these wastes stagnate and . . . poisons collect. *These poisons undermine vitality.*"

He then adds:—

"Constipation can be permanently overcome by treatment with a corrective food such as fresh yeast . . . Yeast has extraordinary power to restore normal peristalsis (bowel action). It softens the wastes so the body can dispose of them easily. It increases the flow of gastric juice.

"Patients regain a fresh, healthy appearance and happier mental outlook from the stimulating effect of yeast on metabolism."

Not a medicine, Fleischmann's Yeast actually *tones you up* internally. And as your body is gently cleansed of poisons your energy soon picks up. You're healthier!

Why don't *you* try Fleischmann's Yeast? Just eat 3 cakes each day. Directions are printed on the label.

"My case is a good example," writes Miss Eileen Tinker

"I'd been working hard and didn't have much time for exercise," *writes* Eileen Tinker, *Detroit, Mich.* "I began to be bothered with constipation—felt dull and languid. And my complexion showed the signs.

"As I couldn't take strong laxatives, I determined to try Fleischmann's Yeast. In less than three weeks it cleared the impurities out of my system. My skin cleared up, too . . . Everyone should know the help yeast* can be!"

*** IMPORTANT! Fleischmann's Yeast for health—in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label—is yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G, D—the kind doctors advise. At grocers, restaurants, soda fountains.**

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BAD BREATH?

Ask Your Dentist—He's In A Position To KNOW!

CAN any mouth wash *really* have any lasting effect on bad breath? Ask your dentist!

He is the one person who is in a position to know. Because he's working over people's mouths all day. And that's why you find more LAVORIS used in dental offices than all other mouth washes combined.

LAVORIS exerts a unique mouth-purging action, a distinctive and exclusive property. It coagulates tainted, odor-causing mucus—and flushes it out.

You see the purging evidence with your own eyes as the tiny shreds of sticky mucus are detached and swept away—leaving the tissues in a clean, firm and healthful condition.

You can get LAVORIS at all drug stores. Or accept a generous trial bottle offered below.

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Please send me your large, generous sample of Lavoris. I enclose 10c for cost of packing and mailing.

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Spraying Oil Through Diamonds

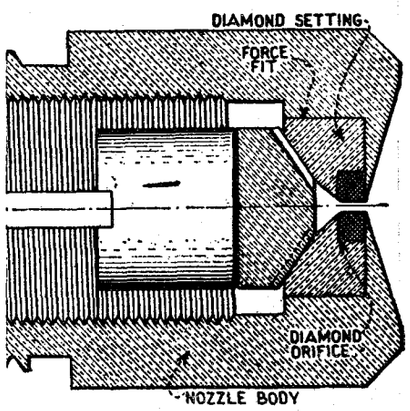
A DIAMOND with a hole bored through it makes the finest kind of an atomizer for use in an oil-burning furnace.

No impurity is hard enough to scratch it; no acid strong enough to corrode it.

The ordinary nozles wear away rapidly at the orifice, and have to be replaced. A diamond nozle will last five years, and is then still good, having only to be reset.

Of course gem diamonds are not used, but the "off-color" stones are just as hard. Says Henry Huss, in *Fuel Oil Journal* (New York):

Conclusive proof of the desirability of diamonds for oil-burner nozle orifices is given by the following test data: a recent



A Diamond Nozle

accelerated test was made on diamond nozles, using fuel-oil containing two pounds of 150-grain silicon carbide to each five gallons of oil. To this mixture was added 1 per cent. of sulfuric acid. In order to accelerate corrosive action, the nozle under test was enclosed in a small electric furnace in which a temperature of from 500 to 550 degrees Fahrenheit was maintained, both during the flow of oil and during periods with no oil flow. The testing device was so arranged that a pressure of approximately 100 pounds per square inch was maintained during the tests without the customary pump and regulator valve. After a continuous test of twelve hours, each nozle was inspected to determine results.

No corrosive action was noted; no change occurred in the contour or diameter of the orifice. That portion of the metal in which the diamond was set, and which was exposed to the action of the oil, showed no appreciable wear.

These tests, Mr. Huss asserts, indicate that the diamond-orifice nozle can be guaranteed for at least five years, after which the diamond could be reset and duplicate its original performance. He adds:

To this investigator it seems that the characteristics of diamonds which make them well suited to nozle orifices are: extreme hardness; complete resistance to acids; resistance to intense heat without change, flaking, cracking, or becoming porous; resistance to abrupt, violent changes of temperature; ability to take an exact, precise, contour, and diameter and hold them without wear from erosion or corrosion.

The Neglected Onion

PHYSICIANS find it difficult to interest their patients in the onion, laments the *Ami du Peuple* (Paris), on the authority of a recent hospital report.

So many of us need the onion, it says.

The swollen limb, it seems, the bodily organism charged with the ills of high living, the patient suffering from an abundance of uric acid—these are but a few among the many classes which should seek this humble vegetable. We read:

It is enough to include the onion in the daily bill of fare to derive the benefit of its salutary effect.

The onion cure is no more difficult to take than is the fruit cure.

The capacity of the ordinary household cook is adequate to the preparation of the onion in various inviting forms, and we should experience a genuine satisfaction in eating it.

The onion is also the basis of an efficient poultice because of its drawing power. It gets its results quickly where an ordinary poultice is required.

Novel as these details may now seem, they were commonplaces to the ancients, who gave the onion a conspicuous place in their food.

Let us imitate them in this respect, and above all let us have recourse to the onion whenever our tired kidneys need rest or an aid.

An Underground Fire

TO have a fire start under his house, not in its basement or even in its foundations but six feet down in the earth, like a miniature volcano, was the surprizing experience of a householder in Durham, England.

For several days mysterious smoke and fumes were smelled. These seemed to be seeping into the cellar. Presently the earth under the house began to get warm. Finally the fumes became so severe that the inhabitants had to move out. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

Neither the family, the city firemen, nor special experts whom the latter called could find the fire. A crew of diggers from the local gas company then was summoned and the ground underneath the house was dug up, it being necessary for the diggers to wear gas-masks. Six feet down in what had been believed to be solid ground, the fire was discovered. Many years previously a raised wagon road had been built at that point, across an area of swampy ground since entirely filled in and forgotten. This wagon road was built largely of ashes. In those days coal was cheap. Less care was taken to see that combustion in factory furnaces was perfect or that all bits of unburned coal were sifted out of the ashes and saved. Thus the old-time ashes evidently contained unburned coal, as well as iron and sulfur minerals also capable of slow oxidation by the air. As the years passed some air seems to have seeped down through the soil to this buried bed of coal and ashes. The coal and sulfur minerals slowly oxidized and got hot. Finally, this spontaneous combustion set the whole mass on fire.

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The White House Gets Milkorno

NOVEL "made-in-America" economy foods promise to play an important rôle in the menus of the White House, as presided over by its new mistress.

Mrs. Roosevelt is considering the use of special low-cost foods developed and introduced by nutrition specialists.

One of these foods that may be sampled upon White House tables is called "milkorno." Says a mail report of Science Service (Washington):

The ingredients of this low-cost food are chiefly milk and corn-meal, from which it takes its name. The proportions are 65 per cent. corn-meal, 33 per cent. dried skim-milk, and 2 per cent. salt. It may be made by any one having the necessary facilities for mixing it.

Besides being cheap, this new food has many of the food factors essential for health, and it may be prepared in so many different ways that it can be served at any meal.

The yellow corn-meal, Cornell nutrition specialists pointed out, is high in energy, and the only common cereal with a high vitamin A content. The skim-milk is a good source of the bone-building calcium which cereals lack, and of phosphorus, and contains protein essential for building body tissue. The skim-milk also furnishes vitamins B and G.

Milkorno is a good foundation food for low-cost meals, the food specialists said, when whole milk, vegetables, fruit, and a small amount of eggs or meat are added.

"The purpose of such foods as milkorno is to include dried skim-milk with cereal and to insure improved nutrition through unconscious practise," explained Prof. Flora Rose, under whose direction the low-cost foods are being developed at Cornell.

The use of dried skim-milk has been advocated for some time by nutrition specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is used by bakery and ice-cream manufacturers, who buy it in wholesale lots from dairies, but Uncle Sam's food experts are trying to have it made available in one- and five-pound packages at retail stores for the use of American housewives. If you can not buy it at your local grocery or bakery, a group of neighbors may get it together in wholesale lots from the manufacturer. A Washington, District of Columbia, dairy sells it in 100-pound lots at $4 per 100 pounds.

At Cornell the following uses for milkorno are recommended: cooked as a cereal for breakfast or supper; as the main hot dish of a meal in fondues, polenta, or tamales; in hot breads as muffins or Southern spoon bread; in pancakes; or for desserts when made into cookies or puddings.

Putting Over a Swift One. — Little Betty, returning from school one afternoon, said:

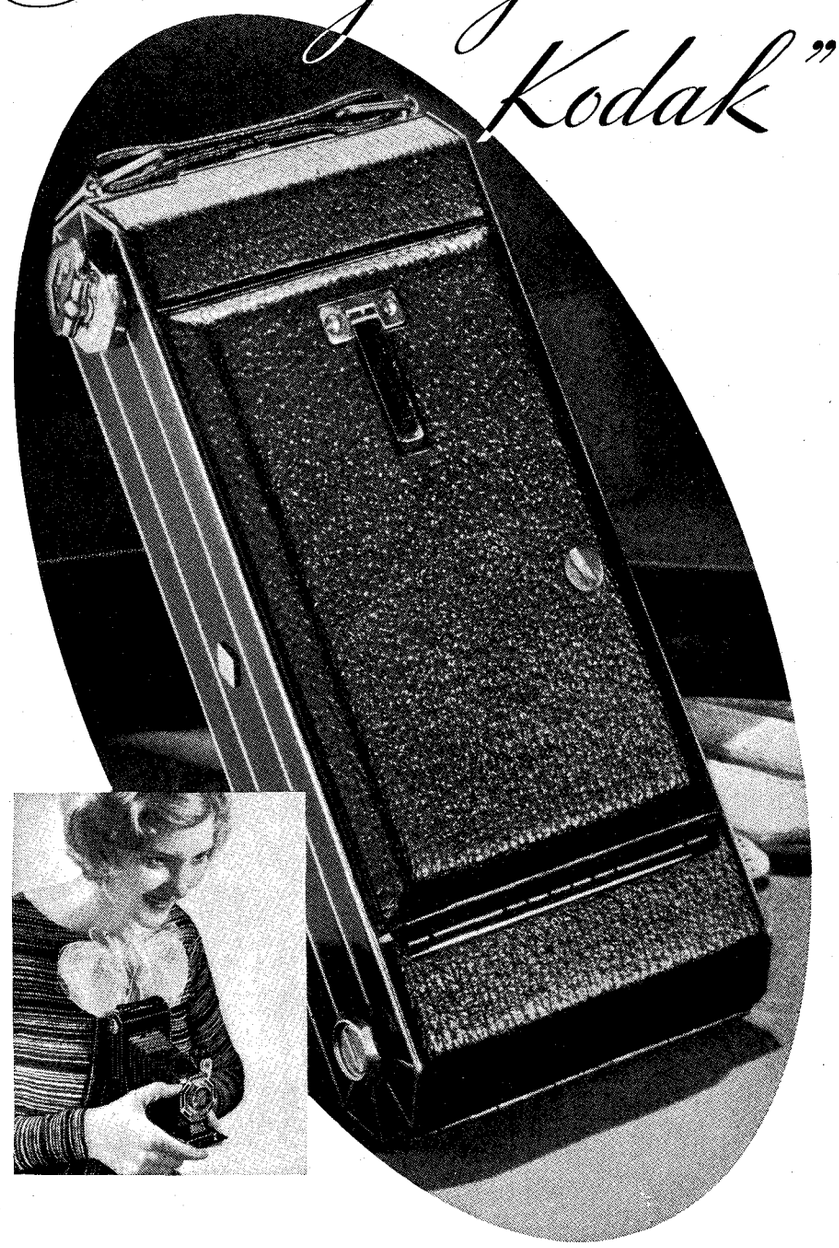
"Johnny Wilson's examination papers were so good that teacher keeps them on her desk to show visitors."

Asked about her own, she had to confess that they weren't good.

"But why aren't yours as good as Johnny's?" her mother asked. "You have the same opportunities."

"I know, mother," said Betty, "but Johnny Wilson comes from a very bright family."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"Thank you for the Kodak"



Graduation, Wedding, Birthday or Trip—this trim new camera is the gift that "clicks"

A GIFT implies an occasion. An occasion calls for a camera. Kodak Six-16 exactly suits, because it is notably handsome and notably capable.

Anyone receiving it will know from its appearance that it is a fine photographic instrument. With Kodak Anastigmat *f*.4.5 lens it makes rich, clear pictures, almost regardless of weather. On dull days . . . in shade . . . from dawn until dusk . . . this superb lens finds enough light for excellent exposures.

And Kodak Six-16 is the smallest roll film camera for 2½ x 4¼ inch pictures. Complete with the *f*.4.5 lens, the price of Kodak Six-16 is $30. With *f*.6.3 lens, $17; other equipment at less. Kodak Six-20, for 2¼ x 3¼ pictures, from $12.

Uses the New, Fast Film

Both sizes take the 8-exposure film—including the Kodak Super Sensitive Panchromatic Film.

For a gift—or for yourself—see these new Kodaks at your dealer's. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

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KODAK SIX-16

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EUROPE AND BACK FOR $184

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When again will you be able to buy so many happy memories for so little?

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It shows you how you can go...in dollars and cents costs. For instance... a good seat for the finest opera, about $1.50 . . . admission to the Casino at Monte Carlo, about 40c . . . a cabine at many smart beaches, about 25c a day.

Can you go? Don't say *no* until you've read this book. That's where your trip starts.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A Tuneful Trio: Herriot, Woodin, Mussolini

THE Dictator of Italy with his fiddle, the master of Uncle Sam's money-bags with his guitar, the financial envoy of France at the piano.

There's a trio that would pack the Metropolitan Opera House.

Theoretically it is one of the concert possibilities of current musical statesmanship, or statesmanly musicianship.

And that illustrious trio would swell to a still more illustrious quartet, if reenforced by a former Prime Minister of Poland—the immortal Paderewski, who is even now besought by his patriotic fellow countrymen to return to the helm of the storm-ridden ship of state.

What of a concert program for these international harmony boys? Its scope should be world-wide, of course. Some composition of Paderewski's might be included as a compliment to the venerable Polish virtuoso.

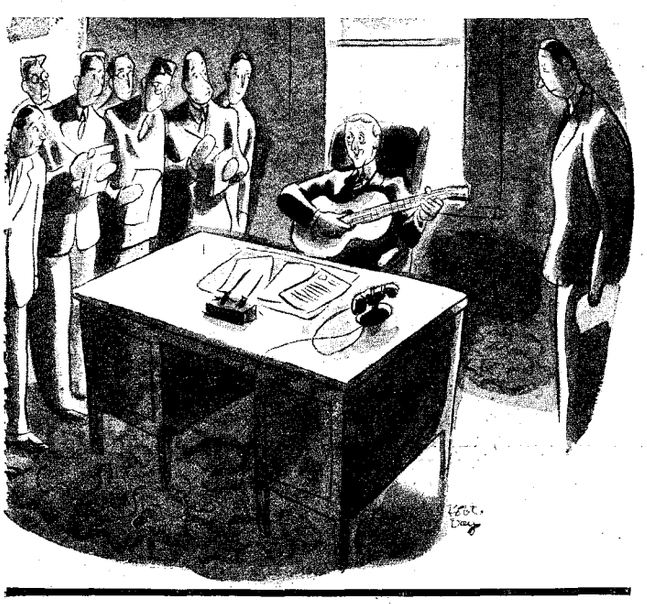
And our own Will Woodin?

Well, no doubt the other musical statesmen of the band would be glad to join in rendering a melodious opus by the Secretary of the United States Treasury. Some of Mr. Woodin's more serious compositions have already reached the dignity of being interpreted by symphony orchestras, and that's a big "okay" for an amateur who started his composing on a guitar.

Attention has been drawn lately to an apparently close relationship between the ruling of nations and their treasuries, and the juggling of sharps and flats. In that connection, the example of Mr. Woodin is of the most timely interest to American readers. It is worth introducing with the stunning anecdote we shall now retell.

Listen! The bedside telephone rings. The sleeper stirs, but only to snuggle deeper into the pillow.

Dawn has not yet paled the night. The city is wrapt in premilkman peace.



A Cartoonist Looks at Mr. Woodin

"Remember, fellows, this is off the record."
—Robert Day in "The New Yorker."

"Ngrrrrrr," sings the telephone. And again, rhythmically, "Ngrrrrrr—ngrrrrrr—ngrrrrrr—"

THE sleeper moans, half opens one eye, flings out an arm and seizes the pertinacious instrument.

"Hello! Who the—what the—"

"Say, Charlie," comes a clear, lively voice over the wire, "this is Will Woodin. I want you to hear something that just came to me. Here it is—listen."

Out of the earpiece kerplunks a booming chord fit to arouse the seven sleepers, for behind it is all the cavernous resonance of a big guitar. Then a couple more chords, and then a thunderous plunkety-plunking of strings in a jolly rhythm that weaves itself into a whimsical tune.

"Charlie" was Charles Miller, Mr.

Photographs by courtesy of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

The Magic Hands That Weave Paderewski's Spell

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Woodin's music publisher and fellow conspirator. "Drowsily but dutifully he transcribed the air into notes, and, hanging up, rolled back to sleep," relates Jack Alexander in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and he adds:

"In the Woodin penthouse the composer laid aside his guitar and was soon asleep."

In that same New York penthouse, we learn elsewhere, Mr. Woodin has "a guitar in every room," and he has a habit of waking at 4:30 A. M. and proceeding to settle

"Il Duce" Pets His Violin

unsolved problems, financial and political as well as musical.

Few knew of his accomplishments in the musical world until the announcement of his appointment to President Roosevelt's Cabinet, remarks Charles W. Duke in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger Magazine*, adding:

Not even Tin Pan Alley, with its knowledge of who's who along the Great White Way, guessed that the man who wrote the music for "Dancing to Heaven With You" and "Spring Is in My Heart Again" was the same William H. Woodin who signed the fiscal reports of several of America's largest business corporations.

A lot of fun has been poked at the new "Woodin money" appointee for his supposed "hot-cha-cha" airs. But, as a matter of truth, and as pointed out by Dr. James Francis Cooke, the Philadelphia musical publisher, Woodin's musical attainments are not of the Tin Pan Alley variety.

Among his compositions are five symphonies, a children's book of songs, and various popular pieces far above the ragtime type. "Oriental Suite," one of his compositions, was recently performed by the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin. In February the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra in New York played a group of "Four Musical Compositions" by Woodin. They were "Chinese Magic," "The Unknown Soldier," "Souvenir de Montmartre," and "Tartar Dance."

Critics who had never heard of Woodin as a musical composer pronounced his work "as showing seriousness of purpose and a solid foundation of musicianship." This

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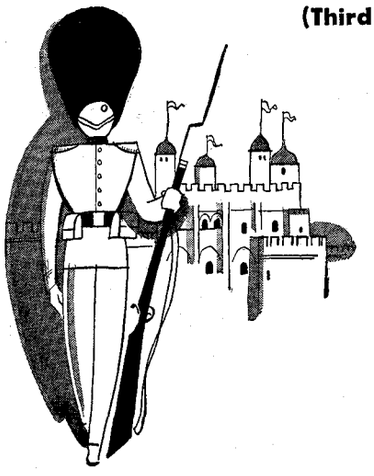

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serious business of musical composition began only three years ago, and his first compositions were for the guitar.

PERHAPS Mr. Woodin has had luck in music, as in golf. "Lucky Woodin" is the title of a character sketch by Clinton W. Gilbert, in *Collier's*. Why lucky? Listen to this:

The Secretary of the Treasury plays golf like a business man. On one occasion, when he was playing with William C. Dickerman, president of the American Locomotive Company, on a course near New York City, he swung earnestly at the ball from the tee and the ball went away on a magnificent cut curve to the right, landing in a barnyard.

Mr. Woodin and his caddy walked up and down along the fence of the barnyard looking for the ball, but altho the ground was bare in the yard, the ball was nowhere in sight. A calf was in the yard and it was seen to be chewing on something with great interest. Mr. Woodin spoke persuasively to the calf. The animal came over toward him, stuck its head through the fence, and dropt Mr. Woodin's ball upon a fine lie on a fair green. A man who could do that may find just the right word to say to the depression.

The Woodin personality is anything but wooden, according to Mr. Gabriel's description:

You have only to look at him to see that he is something different from the usual big business man, in spite of the long list of railroad supply companies, railroad companies, shipping companies, and other great companies of which he is president or chairman of the board. Here, you say at once, is some one very individual, some one with a bent toward self-expression. Instead of the hard-boiled hat and conservative clothes of the business world, you find a pearl-gray hat, pearl-gray spats, clothes generally that a much younger man might please himself with before he had been disciplined to conformity.

His expression is unusual too. Without stopping to think, one would say that he was always smiling, like his chief, the new President. But a smile involves certain muscular effects in a countenance. Mr. Woodin's face is always lighted up. It is a luminous face—a face that looks as if it were always just about to break out in a smile but does not.

MR. WOODIN'S affection for the guitar is rivaled by that of Mussolini for the violin. Reversing Nero, "Il Duce" fiddles while Rome is being built up to a modern version of its ancient glory. Mr. Duke, who reviews the world-wide field of statesmanship in relation to music, tells us in his *Public Ledger* article:

A student of Aristotle, and of Plato, Mussolini declares he has learned from these ancient sages that the cult of music deepens the harmonies of the soul.

At least five valuable violins are known to be among his sacred treasures.

Friends say that when he has played for ten minutes, he is so swayed by the soothing strains of the strings, that his face pales and his eyes close while he gives himself utterly to the mood of the moment.

Paganini, he holds, was the greatest of all violinists.

Mussolini plays only when in the mood for music. One of his favorite expressions is: "Gipsies tell us that they hold the violin on the left side because it is the side of the heart."

And then Mr. Duke turns to a French statesman who is no stranger to Americans, telling us that:

M. Herriot plays the piano, mostly by

Speaking of the Budget—

ear, and it is his favorite form of relaxation. He is a writer, too, and is now engaged in writing a life of Beethoven. As a compatriot facetiously remarked of him recently:

"France is not a musical country and a French statesman with musical associations is a rare bird."

WE are reminded that Mr. Woodin had, in a way, a musical forerunner in Washington—that is, if we accept the unofficial view that he "succeeds to the portfolio of music vacated by the redoubtable 'Hell 'n' Maria' Charles G. Dawes, who, through three successive Republican Administrations, might have been dubbed Secretary of Music, had there been such an office in the Cabinet." Reading on:

Before he was Director of the Budget, Vice-President, or Ambassador to Great Britain, this dynamic Chicago financier, with a penchant for underslung pipes and fortissimo expletives, had proved himself a musician of rank. Always a lover of music, a violinist, and a composer of pieces he played "for himself only," he finally got one of his inspirations into print in 1921.

It bore the simple label of "Melody," but soon became a melody heard round the world. Fritz Kreisler put it in his recital programs. England, France, and Sweden joined America in rendition of the Dawes piece. President Masaryk, of Czecho-Slovakia, said it was the logical successor to Dvorak's "Humoresque."

Mr. Duke reminds us that Washington was painted playing the flute, that Jefferson played the fiddle, and Franklin invented an instrument of musical glasses on a revolving treadle.

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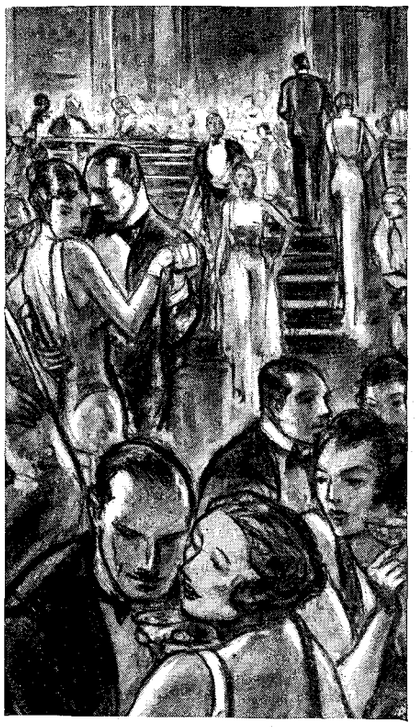

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Treasures in Tin Cans

MOST of you have heard the story of the mother who religiously put a $10 bill between Matthew and Mark every fall her boy went off to school. Finally she spent it herself. Son had never opened his Bible in all his four years at college.

That isn't exactly hoarding, but it is near enough to it to make a hook for this story of treasure trove.

To begin with, don't, please don't, throw away old cans, bedding, stoves, safes, tin boxes, jars, cracked teapots, or anything with a hole in it, without first examining them very carefully. There's no telling but that the old tin can stuck on a rafter in the attic may hold a gem of purest ray serene. Ducats and pieces of eight have been found in jars, stoves so dilapidated that they are ready for the junk pile, wooden legs, shoes, galoshes, and what not —particularly what not.

And if you're digging up the garden this spring, as so many are, and happen to strike something hard, call the wife. You may need her to help you pull up that brass-bound oaken chest which some old pirate, miser, or common hoarder buried there years ago and forgot.

Meantime, if you want the thrill of anticipation and the pleasure of spending your treasure before you find it, just let Lucy Dickinson Urquhart lead the way in the Baltimore *Sun:*

About three years ago in southern Virginia, $6,165 in currency and gold was found in two baking-powder tins and a molasses can secreted in a closet in a farmhouse. About a year before an elderly woman, who long had made her home with the family, had died. A jury decided that the money had been hers and should, therefore, go to her heirs and not to the estate of the family with whom she had lived.

About the same time in Chicago a citizen rushed to the police for succor and redress, his complaint being that $2,000, which he stored in his ice-box for safekeeping, had disappeared. By chance or design his boarder also had walked out on him that day.

Last spring an Illinois man picked up a piece of old iron pipe from a junk heap and used it as a hammer. Out of it flew a cement plug and two cans in which he found $3,500 in gold pieces.

A few years ago a father, who found the cost of new text-books burdensome, went to a second-hand book shop for a dictionary his children needed. He thought he had picked up a bargain until after he reached home, when he found many of the leaves had been glued together. He concluded his purchase was a poor one, but became interested in working some of the leaves apart. Between them were gold coins, which made his investment remarkably good.

One of the larger deposits found in home-made banks came to light in Austria some three or four years ago, as the result of the death of an American who had lived in Vienna. His American relatives were sure he had left a fortune, but nothing was found except some unpromising personal effects.

Three years after his death, on repeated

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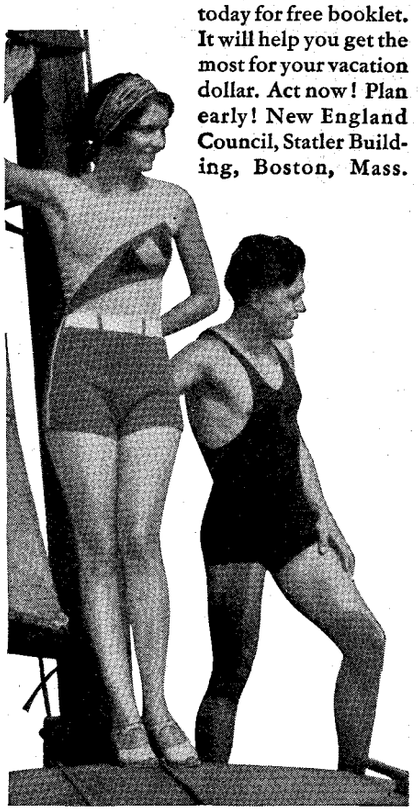

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urging, a consular official in Vienna again went to look through these belongings. This official happened to be lame, and the man had left an artificial leg. Examining it with a view to buying it, the official accidentally touched a spring and disclosed $88,000 in $1,000 bills.

For some reason many of the people who like to keep their cash near them consider shoes a good depository. Some years ago newspapers told of a Grand Rapids man who appeared in court to furnish bail for his sister. He needed $2,500 and promptly produced it from his shoes. Another shoe banker journeyed around and about New York for some time with her life savings, $1,573, tucked away in her overshoe.

But the pitcher went to the well once too often and she returned home one night to find her money gone. She advertised and a subway guard returned it, which may or may not prove something as to the luck of the hoarder.

If you buy an old farmhouse, begin a thorough search of the place as soon as the real-estate agent takes his leave and your check. It's just barely possible you won't have to bother about the first, second, and third mortgages. Read on:

A few years ago a laborer, engaged in tearing down an old building on a Michigan farm, brought to light a jug filled with $2,000 in gold coins, bearing dates of 1850 to 1890.

A New Jersey farmer made a more surprizing find. Some years ago, chopping with an ax on what he thought was solid wood, he struck a plug which opened and revealed $6,000, most of it in silver.

In the rear of a house formerly occupied by Seattle's chief of police the new owner dug up a fruit jar containing gold and silver coins amounting to $600.

Mattresses and stoves make good caches. But Belinda had a terrible fright. While she was away on a little holiday her employers refurnished her room, providing her with a new bed and mattress. When she returned they gathered around to see her delight:

Instead, Belinda turned upon them in distress and alarm, demanding to know what had become of her old bed. The substitution was explained, whereupon Belinda burst into tears and deposed that $900, her entire savings, had been in the old mattress.

A hurried visit to the junk dealer who had bought the mattress resulted, and the money was recovered. Belinda's employer then explained the convenience of banks and deposited the money in her name. She was given her passbook and instructed how to use it.

The bank, unfortunately, failed soon afterward, and her adviser with difficulty scraped together enough cash to make restitution. Shamefacedly, he told Belinda what had happened, and offered to replace her loss, only to be greeted with a shout. When her laughter subsided Belinda elucidated:

"You don't owe me no money, Mr. John. You needn't have thought I was goin' to trust no bank. I drawed dat money out de same afternoon whut you put it in, an' it's right yere in my mattress."

Scrambled Brains.—My doctor advises me that jig-saw puzzles are bad on the nerves—as they make one go right to pieces.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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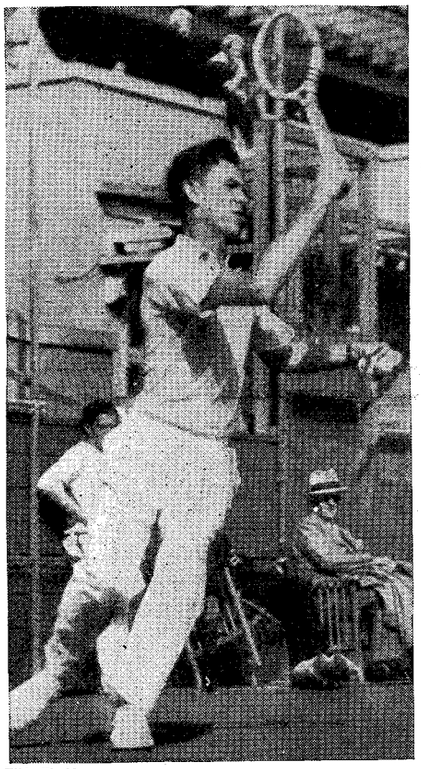
How Vines Came Back

HE was a flop—a complete "bust," and that right after he had reached the pinnacle and had the world at his feet.

The cheers turned to taunts. White hope indeed! Might as well pack up for home and quit.

But he didn't. Ellsworth Vines (call him "Ellie" or "Slim" for short) went to work on his weaknesses, conquered them, and was the world's champion tennis player before he was old enough to vote.

In 1930 he was at the top of the heap. By the end of that season he was at the bottom, finished, it seemed. This year finds him at the top again. How did he do it?



Wide World

"Vines is Best in Pinches"

Get the picture as John R. Tunis puts it in *The American Magazine:*

It's the summer of 1930. Like a meteor in the athletic sky flashed this young star from the West.

Tall, rangy, eighteen years old, fast on the court, with a forehand drive like the kick of an army mule, he had cleaned up along the Pacific Coast. He was going East to bring home the national tennis title from the place it had resided ever since a lanky Philadelphian named Tilden beat Billy Johnston of San Francisco ten years before. Slim Vines was the lad to do it. Vines was the comer.

"Oh, yeah?" said the wise ones. They had heard that sort of talk before.

Vines proceeded to show them. On a hot afternoon in July at the Crescent Athletic Club in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York, he took the court against big Frank Shields, second ranking player in the country. A large crowd came to laugh, and stayed to cheer.

After a terrific struggle which lasted three hours and ended in the twenty-second game of the fifth set, the boy surprized every one by coming out on top. Goliath was dead.

The following day the young Westerner went into the finals against Frank Hunter, veteran Davis Cup star and international player. When Hunter won the first two sets the crowd began to dwindle. Just another flash in the pan!

Suddenly Vines began to play. He took a set. Another set. And the crowd went wild as the youngster blew the star off the court in the last set to win his first big tournament.

At Seabright, New Jersey, the next week, he conquered Hunter and Shields on successive afternoons and beat former champion R. Norris Williams in the bargain. All within eight days. Overnight he was boosted from comparative obscurity to the front rank of American athletics and the front pages of American newspapers. He was called the successor of Tilden.

THEN, just as suddenly, he went down at Seabright to a foxy blond boy named Sidney B. Wood, who "slow-balled" him to death. Where Vines expected speed he got a soft floater or a dinky drop shot, which played havoc with the timing of his strokes. He sent the ball yards out of the court. On Friday the big shot of the year, he was on Saturday the flop of the season. He packed up and went home, a disappointed and disillusioned lad.

It was a defeat which would have finished most youngsters, says Mr. Tunis. But Vines was made of sterner stuff. He went to his friend and coach, Mercer Beaseley, for help. Beaseley restored the boy's morale, little by little, kidded him, made him forget defeats in the hope of victory again, overhauled his game, and made him concentrate on his weaknesses.

The following summer he went East again. The East smiled:

Aha, that chap Vines! Just a false alarm. The boy said nothing. He entered the tournament at Seabright, where he had gone down to defeat the year before, and on the same court spotted Johnny Doeg, then national champion, two sets and beat him.

By the end of 1931 he had defeated Fred Perry, the leading Englishman, and every first-class American, and was champion of the United States when he was nineteen. One short year from bottom to top.

This refusal to admit defeat which Vines possesses has been in evidence all through his surge to fame.

In men's championship tennis matches the winner must take three out of five sets. Vines is the finest fifth-set player in the game, and has won more matches after dropping the first two sets than any one in big-time sport. If I were asked to pick out Vines's outstanding quality, I'd say it was his finishing power. He may not be very good at the start, but how he does hit the ball at the end!

In his first great victory against Hunter at Bay Ridge, in his marvelous match against Fred Perry in the Nationals in 1931, in his triumph over the French ace, Henri Cochet, in the Davis Cup matches in Paris last summer, he was down two sets to nothing in each case. He came from behind to win.

Vines is best in pinches—when he has

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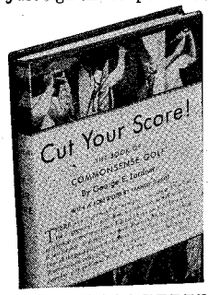

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to be. Few players, says Mr. Tunis, have shown this ability to such a degree as Vines did in the Interzone Final of the 1932 Davis Cup matches:

The United States was playing the German team for the right to dispute the Challenge Round against the French the following week.

Of five matches the Americans had to win three. The score was two matches to one in their favor on the last afternoon, but it seemed probable that Shields would be defeated by Prenn, the German ace. If the United States was to be victorious Vines had to win his match.

There he was, a twenty-year-old boy playing in his first big international test 3,000 miles from home on a strange court before an alien crowd. It was up to him.

His adversary, the Baron Gottfried von Cramm, was nobody's set-up. The baron, besides being the German national champion, is young, quick, agile, clever. To make matters worse, on the evening before this important contest Vines had eaten a dinner of sardines, pork, and cucumbers. Then, with other members of the team, he had visited Luna Park, the Parisian amusement resort, and had spent several hours riding on a roller-coaster.

I happen to know this because I saw him there. He had gone to bed that night doubled over with cramps, and had not rested or slept. And when he took the court to face his tenacious opponent, he was still suffering from ptomaine poisoning.

To the surprize of those in the gallery who didn't know all this, the German won the first set.

Seeing the American champion go down to defeat, the crowd went wild. In the midst of the uproar, the tall, gawky boy ambled over to the side and, taking off his white linen cap, tossed it to the ground.

Then, with pain showing about his mouth, he returned to the court, shook his head, gript his racket, and started to bear down. He forgot his agony, forgot the loss of that opening set, forgot everything except to sock that ball. Soon he had a set. Then another. An hour later he staggered off the court more dead than alive.

But the United States was in the Challenge Round.

Catching a Dumb-bell

It is true that once in a while, at a dinner for instance, a woman is put next to a man who stolidly stares at his plate and answers "yes" or "no" to everything she says, writes Emily Post in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

I remember one occasion when a certain very attractive young woman struggled throughout the soup course and the fish course and half-way through the meat course without getting so much as a glance in her direction. Finally she said firmly:

"Will you please turn your head and look at me?"

He turned a face that was quite blank—unless slightly raised eyebrows meant a glimmer of inquiry.

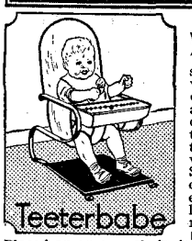
"I want to be sure you know," said she, "that I've tried my best to talk to you, and now I'm going to try no more."

Whereupon she turned to the man on the other side.

The end of this incident sounds like fiction, but I vouch for its truth. Apparently she so fixt his attention, when she made him look at her, that he longed to look at her for life!

At all events, she now is his wife.

New Kind of Baby Jumper!



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CURRENT POETRY

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UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

IN *Versecraft* (Atlanta) is this yearn for the distant, unvisited, and mysterious:

LANDS

BY JAMES E. WARREN, JR.

Someday I'll go to Africa—someday when winds
are from the West—
To jungle glooms where moons are gold and ivory
blossoms are,
And watch the leering warriors dance, white
tremors in each plumy crest,
And all the purple waves that foam in song on
purple Zanzibar.

Someday I'll go where China burns—someday
when winds are from the East—
Hot China in a yellow haze of incense and of satin
flames,
And where old gods grown faint and gray walk
loud at night when winds have ceased
To call from temples dark as sin the music of their
ancient names.

Someday I'll go through empty seas from shores
where winds have never blown.
And I shall find no sacred fires, no dancers, and no
moaning drum;
For only silent clouds shall move where broken
men and gods have gone,
And even song shall never break on hearts to
whom such dreams have come.

HAWTHORNE'S "Scarlet Letter," rewritten for modern times. The title is evidently intended to typify any New England Puritan town. In *Driftwind* (Montpelier, Vt.):

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

BY MARY ATWATER TAYLOR

Though banned by bell and book and candle
She fed on love with every feasting nerve;
The gossip-mongers could not but observe
She showed no faltering when touched by scandal.

It really was most frightfully distressing
To watch the jade grow lovelier each day;
The envious sisterhood were forced to say
That (far from cursed) she seemed to bear a
blessing.

The frank brow wore no plaintive scarlet letter,
The happy eyes grew clearer year by year.
Her color quicker and her footsteps gayer;
Wrapped in her secret love, she felt no fear.

As long as every law was set against her,
So long she throve, and grew in happiness;
But when events had made the union lawful
She pined and faded, drooped in listlessness.

She took to china-painting, and crocheting
Antimacassars for the horsehair chairs;
The neighbors (now deprived of all sensation)
Deplored her piety and righteous airs.

Outwardly calm, within she nursed pale fury,
Changed to an iceberg from a laughing elf;
One day she laid aside her work upon a sampler
And shot her husband and then shot herself.

The towns-folk swarmed thru the old Cabot
mansion
Bulwarked by Chippendale and Duncan Phyfe;
Her pastor followed, searching for a missive,—
Some letter of remorse at wasted life.

At length upon the mantel shelf he found it;
Murmuring as he broke the seal, "Rests from her
labors,"
Then paled—as he read in her clear firm writing—
"Sorry I had not time to shoot the neighbors."

THIS is open to interpretation political, economic, or what you will that fits to-day. In *Harper's:*

CHALLENGE

BY GRANVILLE PAUL SMITH

Who shall rebuke me that I still must sing
Amid the shattering of the testing time?
Even though I hear the vast, avenging wing
Beating the dusk above the belfry's chime;
Even though I see the lean form of despair
Turn from the bread line to the bitter night,
Roofless and hearthless in the lethal air,
Lorn of the hope that guides the gander's flight.
Let me be broken on starvation's wheel,
Aye, let me share the universal dearth,
If so my voice be raised like glittering steel
To shake a few bright, burning stars to earth—
Great God, are we so futile that we die
Without a challenge brandished in the sky!

YOUTH is the time for love poetry, and Kenton Kilmer is still young. In *The Carillon* (Washington):

THE QUARRY

BY KENTON KILMER

Here is the hind that the hart must follow;
Follow, follow, through wood and field,
Till in the dim green-litten hollow,
Panting and loving, she turns to yield.

Here is the maid that the man must follow;
Follow, follow, for good or ill,
Ill if she passes the last green hollow,
Good if she tires at the farthest hill.

LOCAL patriotism is the inspiration of many poems. Here we have one that satisfies that instinct by calling on the wild life of Idaho. In *Versecraft.* (Emery Univ. Ga.)

IDAHO SPRING

BY MILDRED HOLMAN MELTON

Sagebrush heavy in the spring
With raindrops. Here
Long-eared rabbits loping, cling
To worn paths. Fear
Hastens padded feet. A swift
Glides smoothly through wet lava ash.
Herons trailing slender feet drift
Through the sky. A clash.
A scream. A coyote grey
And lean; gaunt skillfully
Pounces. He dissects his prey
And on he skulks. Willfully
'Round porous rocks
Striped chipmunks peer.
A mud hen mocks—
Aye, spring is here!

THE romantic view of death is nullified in this poem in the "Conning Tower" of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

NO DOOR YET FASHIONED—

BY R. U. E.

I never could believe that Death rides by,
Godlike, on that pale steed, with fiery sword,
That's in some ancient woodcut, but for me
Death is a blind old tramp who walks abroad
On foot and fumbling, with a cane that taps
Sharply before him on the cobblestones,
Or muffled dull on some brown country road.
Blind as a mole he goes, and wrinkled crones
Are one to him with sprightly boys and girls,
Stepping as light as dew on morning grass.
No door yet fashioned may withstand his knock,
Rusty of hinge, or set with plate of brass.
So he goes blundering down the centuries,
And who can guess the season, name the year—?
Draw closer, Love, is that your heart's quick beat,
And not a distant tapping that I hear?

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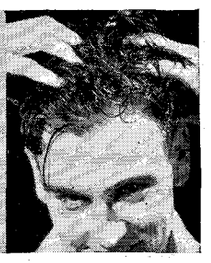

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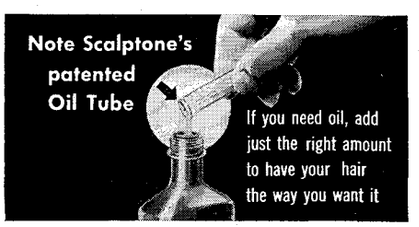

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—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy or plastered down. And as for *dandruff*—well, this treatment usually stops it inside of 3 weeks. If you aren't satisfied—write us. We'll cheerfully refund the purchase price if you'll let us know the amount.

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Woodin's Baby Bonds Were Wanted

THE SUCCESS OF SECRETARY WOODIN'S PLAN to reach small investors with this Administration's first long-term financing is assured by the oversubscription. The New York *Times* would like to give the Federal Reserve System some credit for helping to stage the market. *The Times* also points out that there was some grumbling because the coupon rate was 2⅞ per cent. instead of 3 per cent., "but the proof of the pudding is the quick closing of the books."

The new notes are for three years, which, of course, is a short period of time in comparison with Liberty-loan issues, but long as compared with the short borrowings of a few weeks or months on which the Treasury has been depending so largely.

The issue was for $500,000,000, and the bonds were offered in denominations as low as $100. They will be used to retire 2 per cent. certificates maturing this month and to pay interest on the public debt.

Coming at a time "when the Administration is embarking on an inflationary program of as yet unknown magnitude," the flotation of this issue, we read in a United Press dispatch, was a definite test of the investors' confidence in the Roosevelt régime and its policies. The Treasury, we are told, now believes that the proposed inflationary program "expected to begin with purchases of up to $3,000,000,000 of government securities by the Federal Reserve banks, can be accomplished with little disturbance to the money market or the government bond market."

The most significant fact about this offer, as seen by the New York *Times*, however, is that it represents the new Administration's first effort to refund into longer term securities part of the country's floating debt—

> This has been increasing rapidly during the depression. On June 30, 1930, when the Government last succeeded in balancing its budget, the Treasury owed $1,420,000,000 in short-term certificates and bills, maturing over periods which ranged from ninety days to one year. On March 4, 1933, when the Roosevelt Administration took over authority in Washington, this short-term debt had increased to $2,854,000,000—that is, it had more than doubled in less than three years.
>
> By borrowing on short-term the Treasury has obtained remarkably low rates of interest. On more than half of the certificates now outstanding it pays 2 per cent. or less, and on many of its ninety-day bills less than 1 per cent.
>
> But this method of borrowing has also brought certain disadvantages. It has created a vast floating debt, constantly in need of fresh financing. It has tended to concentrate the national debt in the banks rather than in the public's hands, since the public is not equipped to make short-term loans. It has thereby tied up bank credit which might otherwise have been available for commercial purposes.
>
> The Administration has now moved to place at least a small part of the floating debt where it will not need refinancing for three years. At 2⅞ per cent., it is offering to pay a lower rate of interest than is carried by most of the three-year obligations now outstanding.

Dentistry's Gift to the Gold Standard

FAREWELL to the golden smile of yesteryear! Welcome to the platinum grin! And welcome, cries the United States Treasury, to half a million ounces of gold, the amount used annually by United States dentists for teeth and fillings.

This, in effect, is the announcement of Dr. Karl W. Knapp, professor of crown and bridgework at New York University, according to a Consolidated Press Association dispatch, in which we read on:

> Pointing out that progress in dental science had made the platinum metals available for an increasing percentage of oral restorations, and that the color of platinum group alloys, being less conspicuous, is making them increasingly popular, Dr. Knapp predicted that the restrictions now placed on gold might well prove a boon rather than a handicap to modern dentistry.
>
> "For the past decade," he said, "the use of platinum alloys for dental restorations has been steadily increasing because their color is more suitable than the alien gleam of yellow metal, and the old tradition of pure gold has outlived its day. Now that all available gold is needed for our monetary system, we may well have at hand the necessary impetus for definitely establishing these less conspicuous metals."

The Sun's Effect on the Business Cycle

THE IDEA THAT SUN-SPOTS affect our lives is not exactly new.

But it receives a little more scientific support in recent studies comparing solar radiation—the amount of heat we receive from the sun—and business conditions.

It seems that when we have an excessive amount of solar radiation, business is likely to be bad, and when we have subnormal solar radiation, business is likely to be good.

Dr. L. V. Burton, editor of *Food Industries*, has been carefully comparing the business charts with the results of the Smithsonian Institution's study of solar radiation for the past twelve years. There is a definite relationship. Dr. Burton admits in *Food Industries* that he doesn't know what it signifies nor how it comes to pass, but the fact is "for the past twelve years business has been good when solar radiation has been subnormal, and poor when it has been above normal."

In a recent lecture before the New York Electrical Society, Dr. Burton pointed out that solar radiation seems to go in cycles, and that, judging from past experience, if the scientists have been accurate in their estimates, and if history does repeat itself, solar radiation will be below normal for the next year or so. Now, judging from this, business is likely to begin to pick up this summer and keep on improving until June, 1935. After that, it looks like a drop to a lower level of business activity for a year or a year and a half.

Dr. Burton's charts, as displayed at his lecture, indicate that if the curve of solar radiation for the last twelve years were to be turned upside down it would just about fit into the curve of business activity based on *The Annalist's Index*. It seems that in general the longer the sun's radiation stays above or below normal, the greater effect on business. Solar radiation has been above normal for the last two and a half years. It was above normal in the depression of 1920-21, and in the years 1924-27, when business activity dropt off somewhat. Now a period of subnormality would seem to be about due.

Commenting on Dr. Burton's idea, which is by no means a new one, the New York *Herald Tribune* says that we really can not bank very strongly on it until the instrumental record of the scientists covers considerably more than twelve years—

> There is no doubt that the sun does vary from time to time in internal condition, and that these variations are reflected more or less perfectly in two things which we can observe: sun-spots and the character of earthly sunlight. There is no doubt, also, that changes in sunlight affect terrestrial weather, but in ways which evidently are complicated and are not fully known. There is no doubt, thirdly, that weather affects crops, but once more the details are neither known nor simple. Finally, there is no doubt that crops form a potent factor in prosperity or adversity, but only a foolhardy economist would commit himself to any simple theory of how this linkage works. Between the sun and business there stands, therefore, at least four far from simple links: the link between sun and sunlight, that between sunlight and weather, that between weather and crops, and that between crops and prosperity. It is not surprizing that the sun and prosperity are not mirror images of each other.
>
> Even skeptics will approve the proposals of scientists to study all possible linkages of the sun to human affairs. For the present, however, business men will do well to shun the too-easy and too-complacent course of blaming all their troubles on the sun-spots or of counting on a business future rising or falling with predicted solar curves.

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Settling the War Debts With "Patriotic Vacations"

"PAY Uncle Sam and see Europe" is the motto of a recently published plan for solving the war-debt problem. Louis H. Lehman, a Philadelphia business man, is the author of the proposal, contained in a privately printed booklet, "Traveling to Prosperity."

What is the Lehman plan?

It is a scheme, according to a review in *The Yale Alumni Weekly*, "by which a creditor nation agrees to promote travel expenditures of its citizens among debtor nations in exchange for governmental-debt payments by the debtors. In other words, it is a process of liquidation of debts through the medium of pleasure derived in foreign travel." The proposition includes three features:

1. That the United States issue travel checks to Americans for cash or its equivalent.
2. That debtor nations honor these letters of credit within their territory or upon their merchant vessels.
3. That these transactions be utilized to balance accounts.

"Suitable regulations," explains Lehman, "would govern the use of these travel checks. It is essential to note that travel checks require the actual presence of the payee where they are honored. Their amounts would be restricted to the probable requirements of the journey. Rules would limit the times and places where the checks would be cashed, the nationality of the steamships used, and the distribution of proceeds. Bonuses and penalties might be utilized to direct the traffic into desired channels."

An outstanding principle of the Lehman plan is that the use of travel checks enables both the creditor and debtor nation to retain their currency within their own boundaries.

Thus, if an American purchases $1,000 in such checks from the United States Government in Washington, his money remains at home. When he cashes and spends those checks, say in England, they are honored by the British Government, which has taxed its people to raise the money to honor the checks, but which money is immediately returned to the British taxpayer by the American traveler. The American traveler has had a "patriotic vacation," Great Britain's internal trade has been stimulated to the extent of $1,000, Washington cancels $1,000 on the British debt, and the circle is complete.

IN proof of his argument that American travel has a real influence on debt payments, Mr. Lehman says in his booklet:

During the ten years ending in 1931, American tourist expenditures exceeded those of visitors to our country by more than $5,000,000,000. This is more than twice the amount we have received during this period from other governments on their debts. During that decade tourist expenditures furnished every dollar of money which was paid to the United States on debt settlements, and also supplied Europe with sufficient credit to purchase products of our farms and factories valued at two and a half billion dollars, and to pay the bills of all European travelers who patronized American hotels and railroads.

Why It's Hard to Help the Municipal Bankrupt

CONGRESS has made things easier for individuals and corporations facing bankruptcy.

But cities and towns and counties have been going broke almost as fast as grocers and hotel keepers.

The experts say there ought to be some kind of national municipal bankruptcy law, and Congress is considering it, but finds the problem of framing a workable law far from simple.

IT seems that according to figures gathered by *The Bond Buyer* and quoted by George Wanders in the New York *Herald Tribune*, there are some 895 local government units in default on their bonds. On the list are one State government, 172 counties, 309 cities and towns, 136 school districts, and 277 other special assessment and taxing districts. And there is every probability that more defaults will be reported before the end of the year.

So it is argued that there ought to be some way of composing local-government indebtedness that is a good deal beyond the actual capacity of the community to pay.

And, indeed, there is an actual bill under consideration in Congress, which was pushed originally by Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, lately appointed Governor of the Philippines.

BUT Mr. Wanders has been consulting New York authorities on municipal bonds and he finds a general feeling that this measure—even tho it has been carefully revised—is likely to be held unconstitutional by the courts.

As the writer in the New York *Herald Tribune* sums up certain faults found with the proposed legislation:

The bill lacks one of the essential features of the law of bankruptcy in that the property of the debtor is not distributed among the creditors. On the contrary, by the terms of the bill it is intended only to scale down the debt of the taxing district and to substitute for the outstanding obligations a new set of obligations which will remain an indebtedness of the taxing district. The district is not discharged from its obligations, but its indebtedness continues, tho reduced in amount. The bill is held to be an attempt to force a composition, adjustment, and refunding of the obligations of the taxing district under the sanction of the courts of the United States without the unanimous consent of the creditors.

And the opinion of a law firm specializing in such matters is quoted to the effect "that the Congress of the United States has no power under the Constitution to enact the proposed amendment to the bankruptcy law for the reason that such a law would be an unlawful interference with the rights of States to administer their own affairs through their legislative, executive, and judicial departments in their own manner through their own agencies."

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Defying the Earthquake.—"See if you can laugh that off," said the fat man's wife as she wired a button on his vest.—*Boys' Life.*

Why Worry?—"Do you keep animal crackers?"

"No, but we have some very nice dog biscuits."—*Boston Transcript.*

Teeth on Edge.—SECOND-HAND CAR SALESMAN (on trial ground)—"This car is sound in every part."

PROSPECTIVE BUYER—"So I hear."—*Montreal Star.*

Coinage of the Brain—HEARD IN PASSING—"A lot of laymen have queer ideas about banking."

"So have a lot of bankers."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

No Secrets From Him.—"Did you hear Erica is marrying her X-ray specialist?"

"Well, she's lucky. Nobody else could ever see anything in her."—*Washington Labor.*

Educational Limitations.—"How soon shall I know anything after I come out of the anesthetic?"

"Well, that's expecting a lot from an anesthetic."—*Boys' Life.*

Bank Directors Beware.—"When old telephone directors are collected they are torn in two lengthwise, then chopped into small bits in a powerful machine."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ouch!—And it's our opinion that banking in this country will never be safe until somebody invents a burglar alarm that will ring every time the directors are in session.—*Judge.*

Human Sandwich.—CUSTOMER (in drug store)—"A mustard plaster."

DRUG CLERK (force of habit)—"We're out of mustard; how about mayonnaise?"—*The Watchman-Examiner.*

Curiosity Killed the Cat.—

Father now revels
In heavenly joys,
He was nosey about
A burglar's noise.

—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Verbal Dynamite Wanted.—

"Damn the kaiser"
We used to sing
In wartime with
A lusty ring.

But where's the oath
That's strong enough
To sing about
This Hitler stuff?

—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Proof of the Pudding.—MRS. A.—"Shall I ask the cook for references?"

MR. A.—"References don't mean much. Get her to submit samples."—*Boston Transcript.*

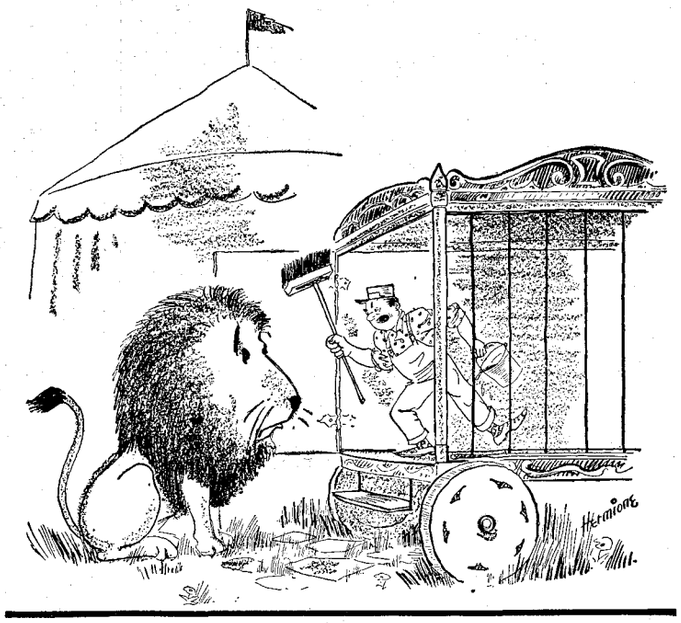
One-Track Mind.—The attorney shook his head.

"My dear man," he said, "there are hundreds of ways of making money, but only one that's honest."

The banker looked puzzled.

"What's that?" he asked.

"Ah," smiled the other, "I thought you wouldn't know."—*Answers.*



"You stay out there, until I finish cleaning your cage!"

—"Pastime."

Those Loose Ends.—

"'There's a divinity that shapes our ends,'
So we are told," said Peet.
"I would that there were one that lends
Us aid to make them meet."

—*Boston Transcript.*

Easy Catch.—There had been a family row and the wife was haled into court on the charge of assault.

MAGISTRATE—"Why did you bite your husband's mother?"

CULPRIT—"'Twas 'is fault, your worship. 'E was always throwin' 'er in my teeth."—*Cape Argus.*

A Kansas Editor Speaks.—

SWAP COLUMN

WILL TRADE: *The Herald* will accept a small load of stove wood chunks suitable for small heating-stove, as payment on new subscriptions, renewal subscriptions, or back subscription accounts, not to exceed one year in advance.

CORN WANTED: *The Herald* will accept corn in exchange for subscriptions, not to exceed one year in advance; or for Wantagraph ads, public-sale ads, or sale bills.

SWAP: Chicken for wantagraphs.

WANT TO TRADE: Will trade subscriptions to *The Peoples Herald* for two or three thirty- to 40-pound pigs. Call at *Herald* Office.—*Lyndon (Kan.) paper.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Whiskers On It.—Extra Antique Youth's Bed, Mothers Dream. Jones Furniture Co.—*Wilmington Star.*

Save the Pieces.—The meeting was opened with a song. Eleven sick calls and one dish was reported.—*Missouri paper.*

Stepping Out.—The bride wore a green hat and a green-tailored flannel dress. Walker wore a navy-blue suit, a blue skirt, and tie to match.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

If You Want 'Em Tender.—

COOK SCHOOL
PUPILS EARLY

—*Detroit News.*

Half a Bullet Found Its Billet.—The attackers, according to Japanese sources lost 2½ killed and 100 wounded.—*Butte (Mont.) Standard.*

Call the Police.—Seated in the front pew of the Cathedral, the Chief Executive joined the congregation in Holy Communism.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Daily Mail.*

Out Where Men Are Men.—About eighty-five attended the social. Refreshments of weiners, guns, eggs, pickles, and coffee were served.—*Missouri paper.*

Bottle Imp Explained.—

SAME OLD BREW MASTERS
ON TAP OR IN BOTTLES MOST
EVERYWHERE

—*Ad in the Springfield Times.*

Watch Those Precious Eggs.—WANTED—Partner with some capital interested in bulldog raising for market. Opportunity make big money. Already have considerable acreage, breeding and hatching pens developed and stocked with fine breeders, now laying.—*Tampa Daily Times.*

Hopes It's Nothing Trivial.—"Ike" Pritchard is home Tuesday with sinus trouble, something like Kenneth Yost had. He fell on the floor at Gothenburg when in a basket-ball game and gave his head an awful bump. It causes some worry to the folks at home. We are hoping that it does not prove only a temporary injury.—*Sumner (Neb.) paper.*

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—*Richmond paper.*

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